The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s. 10 ₩ ct. discount for payment in advance.

VOL. XXIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1848. No. 3451

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch, for each insertion

WOLLONGONG STEAMER.

THE inhabitants of the District of Illawarra and Wollongong are respectfully informed that the steamer WILLIAM THE FOURTH will discontinue running after Monday, the 12th instant, for repairs, which it is expected will occupy about three weeks, when she will resume her trips, and run constantly as hitherto.

Kellick's Wharf, June 2. 9451

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE clipper schooner ARIEL, 73 tons, Captain Dobson, having nearly all her freight engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge street.

June 10. 9779

FOR HOBART TOWN.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known new packet-brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Poskley, commander. The accommodations of this vessel are of a superior description—are fitted up with beds, bed linen, &c. There is a separate cabin for ladies, replete with every comfort and convenience. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

9804

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE FINE NEW BRIG SARAH, L. Grant, master. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, to

9390 LEWIS GRANT.

TO BE A REGULAR TRADER.

FOR PORT FAIRY AND PORTLAND BAY.

THE fine powerful brigantine MINERVA, 120 tons, M'Arthur, master, daily expected, will sail for the above ports in a few days after arrival.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

THOMAS HOVENDEN, At Kellick's Wharf.

8883

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

A REGULAR TRADER.

TO SAIL ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

THE fine new Packet Brig MAID OF ERIN, 170 tons, Wm. Heslop, commander.

This vessel is now receiving cargo, and will positively sail as above.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

☞ Has room for ten horses—fittings, hay, &c., will be provided by the ship. 9806

FOR SINGAPORE.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE SHIP PRINCESS ROYAL, R. Sinclair, commander. Will sail next week.

For passage apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf. 9718

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR INDIA.

THE FINE SHIP HYDERABAD, 816 tons, F. A. Castle, Master, will sail for Calcutta about the 10th July. Has most superior heights, and ventilation. Persons desirous of sending horses by this ship, will please make early application, as a great portion of her horses are already engaged. For particulars, apply to

GEORGE THORNTON, Custom House.

9477

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

SHIPPERS of horses are informed that the fine first-class ship KELSO, 667 tons register, will sail for the above port about the 15th July. Has accommodation for a limited number of horses, for passage of which early application is necessary.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 9364

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fast-sailing A 1 barque SIR EDWARD PAGET, 600 tons, A. W. Barclay, commander.

Has lofty and airy between decks, well adapted for carrying horses, and will sail about 20th June.

Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.

9620

PASSAGE FOR LONDON.

THE BARQUE JOSEPHINE, Captain Smith, has one cabin and two berths in the steerage disengaged.

The vessel will have quick despatch.

Apply on board, at Town's Wharf; or to

9782 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 teak-built ship CITY OF POONAH, belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, 700 tons register, Christopher Nelson, commander, will positively sail, full or not full, two days after the arrival of the steamer June.

This vessel has but one stern and two side cabins disengaged, and will carry but a limited number of intermediate and steerage passengers; early application for passage is therefore requested.

The City of Poonah carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to the commander on board, from the hours of eleven to two o'clock on each day, or to

9598 BOYD AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE BARQUE BLAIR, A1, 333 tons, William Morley, Commander, will be ready for sea in a few days.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; Or, J. B. METCALFE.

June 9. 9781

FOR LONDON.

THE well-known fast-sailing barque SYDNEY, 345 tons register, John White, Commander.

Has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 25th June.

Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO; Or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

June 5. 9484

FOR LONDON.

THE well known barque HONDURAS, A1, 392 tons, H. Courtenay Cayzer, commander.

This vessel will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

Sydney, June 1. 9374

FOR LONDON

THE first-class British built barque MARCHIONESS OF DOUGLASS, 579 tons register, David Henderson, commander.

For freight or passage apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL; or, ROBERT HOW AND CO.

8692

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class ship JANE CATHERINE, 350 tons register, W. Wilson, Commander, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail on the 1st of July. For freight or passage, apply to

TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO.

The above ship is taking in cargo at the Circular Quay. 9500

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first-class fast-sailing ship TASMANIA, 503 tons register, J. C. Tucker, Commander.

This ship having just returned from Auckland, has all her fittings up for cattle, and can be ready for sea in a few days. Apply to

9601 TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 Barque ANN BATES, 377 tons, Capt. P. Slaughter, now discharging at Campbell's Wharf, will be ready for sea in a few days.

Apply to Captain Slaughter, on board; or to

9504 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 BARQUE VICTORIA, 450 tons. W. Linnington, Commander, now discharging her cargo at Campbell's Wharf, will be ready in a few days.

Should no employment offer, the above vessel will sail for Singapore about the 20th instant.

Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

9623 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE first class British built brig SALACIA, 296 tons, O. M., G. Webster, Commander, now discharging at Campbell's Wharf, will be ready for sea in a few days. Apply to Captain WEBSTER, on board, or to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

Sydney, 7th June. 9702

TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 13th instant, at noon, for sundry repairs to the Commissariat schooner Antelope.

Particulars can be obtained on application to the officer in charge of the Commissariat magazines.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, June 6. 9700

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in conformity with the 71st clause of the Deed of Settlement, a call of eleven pounds ten shillings per share on the shares in the above-mentioned Bank has been this day made, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Commercial Bank, George-street, Sydney, on or before Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1848.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD KNOX, Manager.

Sydney, May 26. 9040

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE USAGE AT LLOYD'S, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF UNDERWRITERS.

POLICIES underwritten at this Office daily, between the hours of ten and five, and completed immediately upon acceptation.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,

2686 Lyon's Buildings, 567, George-street

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE Committee of this Institution are anxious to secure the delivery of a series of Lectures in Natural Philosophy, to consist of—One Introductory, two on Mechanics, two on Hydraulics, (especial attention being paid to Irrigation), two on Optics, two on Heat, two on Electro-Magnetism, and two on Chemistry—for which they are ready to pay.

Gentlemen willing to deliver the whole or any part of the above course, are solicited to communicate with the Lecture Sub-Committee, stating the terms, on or before the 16th instant.

Apparatus will be at the service of the Lecturers, and the cost of experiments will be borne by the institution.

By order of the Lecture Committee,

S. P. HILL, Secretary.

9829

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE members of this institution are called upon to recollect that, in accordance with a resolution passed in February last, at a meeting of less than a hundred members, an increase of the annual subscription to sixteen shillings will take effect from the end of this month. There is little doubt that the general body of the subscribers are opposed to this change, and under this impression it is proposed that a requisition to convene a general meeting of the subscribers to consider the subject be signed and left with the Secretary, in accordance with the (late) eleventh law. Those subscribers who are of opinion that an increase in the subscription must limit the benefits of this excellent institution, by the exclusion of parties too poor to admit of their paying such increased sum, and who, be it remembered, are comprised in the class for whose advantage such institution was more especially originated, and is at present so liberally supported by Government, will do well to give the subject the benefit of public discussion, by signing a requisition for a general meeting. Such document lies for signatures at Mr. STEWART's Furniture Bazaar, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

June 8. 9810

WATERPROOF BOOTS.

The porous quality of our colonial-cured Leather is well known,

I. M. ILLIDGE begs to announce to his customers that he has just received a splendid lot of English Calfskins. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring Waterproof Boots or Shoes are requested to make early application to

I. M. ILLIDGE, Boot and Shoemaker.

9769 369, George-street, opposite the Market.

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special general meeting of the members of, and persons having agreed to subscribe to, the above society, will be held at the office of the Society, 470, George-street, Sydney, on Wednesday next, the 14th of June instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of authorising the relinquishment of the Loan Fund and Life Assurance, proposed to be conducted by the Society; the confining the objects of the Society to three classes; and the enlargement of the Revision Committee.

Dated Sydney, 9th June, 1848.

By order of the Directors,

9785 CHARLES LOWE.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

THE Office-bearers and Members of the Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia, No. 266, and the Lodge of Australia No. 548, will celebrate the ensuing

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,

by dining together in open Lodge at Cunningham's Hotel, King-street East, on Monday, the 27th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M., when visiting Brethren to the above Lodge are respectfully invited to attend.

Tickets may be obtained of the Stewards to the Dinner, of Brother Cunningham, Commercial Hotel, King-street East, and from Brother Elliott, Saracen's Head, King-street West.

M. RINTEL, Secretary of Lodge No. 266.

THOMAS F. M'DONNELL,

9787 Secretary of Lodge No. 548.

WILLIAM B. ALLEN wishes to inform the friends of the late Jane Sayers that her remains will be conveyed from his residence, Sussex-street, to the Friends' Burying Ground, on Sunday morning, the 11th instant, at nine o'clock. 9791

MR. J. EMANUEL,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

No. 345, CASTLEREAGH-STREET NORTH.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH fixed on a new principle, without giving any pain or extracting the stumps, from one to a complete set; Mr. E. having succeeded in hundreds of cases wherein others have failed.

Teeth and stumps extracted, by inhaling CHLOROFORM if required; teeth stopped with gold leaf, or Mr. E.'s cement. Teeth cleansed from tartar; instantaneous relief for the tooth-ache—one drop of this tincture applied with a small piece of wool into the cavity, will relieve the most acute tooth-ache; sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each. Also, Soothing Syrup, for infants teething; one or two drops rubbed well on the gums, with the finger, will relieve the irritation arising from first dentition. Sold in bottles, with directions for use, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Mr. E.'s diploma, also his specimens of artificial teeth, set in the best quality gold, (which is the only metal fit to wear,) on view daily, all other metals changing colour and destroying the soft palate.

At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

Observe the address — 345, Castlereagh-street North, seven doors from Hunter-street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. GANNON, of Cook's River, begs to inform the public that he intends running one of the handsomest Omnibuses in the colony, from the Union Inn, Cook's River, at a quarter to nine o'clock every morning, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, and will leave Mr. Holman's, White Horse, George-street, at eleven o'clock, and half-past four in the afternoon, during the winter season.

Mr. Gannon will be happy to contract with any gentleman whose business leads him to town daily.

N.B.—The above Coach will leave Sydney for the first time on Tuesday next, the 13th June, at eleven o'clock.

June 9. 9770

COMMISSION AGENCY.

MR. AARON ISAACS, late of the Paterson and Maitland, begs to apprise his friends and the residents in these districts in particular, that he purposes devoting his time to the agency business, and from his local knowledge, combined with the promises he has secured, he flatters himself that those persons who may entrust him with their correspondence, will be satisfied with the mode in which he will transact their affairs. Mr. A. I. can assert with confidence that he is fully acquainted with the Sydney trade, and can always insure the highest price for country produce, and will undertake to furnish supplies to his constituents at the lowest market price; and takes the present opportunity of returning thanks to his former patrons at the Paterson and Maitland, and hopes in his new line of business to secure a share of their patronage.

Commissions, both in sale and purchase, promptly attended to. Letters and orders will demand his immediate attention.

Clarence-street,

9285 Opposite Blaxland's Salt Stores.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to their Patrons and Friends, and the Public generally, that through the kind influence of Archibald Boyd, Esq., they have been appointed Agents for the sale of Mr. John Murray's publications.

The Colonial Library, Nos. 1 to 53, may be had either in sets or in separate numbers.

Also,

The Quarterly Review for September and December, 1847.

W. AND F. FORD, Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers, 554, George-street.

*** Catalogues of Mr John Murray's publications may be had on application, and any of the Works imported direct from his house at the London prices. 9557

PANORAMA OF LONDON, 2s. 6d.

ON SALE by the undersigned, the Grand Panorama of London, eighteen feet long, folded in the form of a book—price 2s. 6d.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printsellers,

9603 485, George-street, Sydney.

DR. MARTIN'S LETTERS ON NEW ZEALAND.

A LIBERAL price will be given to any gentleman in possession of a copy of the above work, and who is willing to part with it.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON, Booksellers, Stationers, &c., 485, George-street,

9741 Directly opposite the Barrack Gate.

THE EYE PLEASED---THE HEAD FITTED---THE POCKET CONSULTED.

VENTILATED FRENCH AND BEAVER HATS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has in stock an endless variety of the above of the latest fashions. Hats to any shape or width of brim finished to order at a short notice. Fancy cloth or silk velvet caps of the latest Paris and London fashions. Hatters' trimmings, gold cord, &c.

French Hat Manufactory,

9821 77 Market-street.

CHEAP GLASSWARE—plain wines, 3s. per dozen; half-pint ground-bottom tumblers, 5s. per dozen; ditto cut tumblers, 7s. 6d. per dozen. Also, an extensive assortment of earthenware at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, at THOMAS R. COATES'S, 365, George-street, opposite the Market. 9819

ELEGANT AND HANDSOME EQUIPAGES.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks to the public who have so kindly and liberally patronised his carriages, begs to inform them that his Barouche, Britska, and Cab Phaetons are let on hire, with or without horses, by the day, week, month, or year. In further soliciting the patronage of the public, he begs to assure them that every attention will be paid to all orders left at York-street Livery and Commission Stables, opposite the market.

MARK DIXON, Horse Dealer.

N. B.—Experienced and steady coachmen kept on the premises. 9813

BRUSSELS CARPETS
KIDDERMINSTER DITTO
HEARTH RUGS
FLOOR CLOTHS
CHINA MATTING
AMERICAN AND RATTAN CHAIRS,

AT THE CARPET AND RUG WAREHOUSE,

450, George-street, near the Post Office.

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO. beg to inform the public that they have opened the above premises as a Carpet and Rug Warehouse, in connexion with their manufactory at Kidderminster, and have received per Jane Catherine and Honduras a large and elegant assortment of Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, Wilton, London, and patent rugs, in every variety of colour and design, which they are enabled to offer at very low prices for cash.

N.B.—The trade and shippers to the neighbouring colonies will be supplied on liberal terms, T. L. F. and Co. having received advices of regular shipments. 9788

EX HONDURAS.

VELVET-PILE CARPETS AND RUGS.

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO., in advertising these goods, beg to state they are shipped direct from their manufactory, Kidderminster; and they believe that, for beauty of make and elegance of design, they excel anything ever sent to this colony. Their quality is similar to the carpets used in Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and in the houses of the wealthy aristocracy.

Sufficient carpet, with rugs to match, has been received for two large rooms; and parties about furnishing, are respectfully invited to inspect them. Their wear may be termed endless, and from the thickness of fibre, they retain their richness and brightness of colouring to the last. 9789

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, GENERAL DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c.,

PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.

DAVID JONES AND CO. beg to apprise their numerous connexions and the public generally, that they are selling a *large portion of their Stock* at a reduction of 30 per cent. from the marked prices, being determined to clear the whole off previous to the end of June. The proprietors most respectfully assure their old customers and the public generally, that this is no "puffing advertisement," but a "bona fide" sale, they preferring to give their friends and customers the benefit of this important reduction rather than have recourse to the unsatisfactory method of selling by auction.

Among the more prominent portion of the stock on which a large reduction has been made, are the following, viz.:—

1000 D'Laine dresses
800 Printed cashmere ditto
250 Cloaks and cardinals
300 Printed cashmere dresses
300 French filled shawls, *half price*
2000 Shawls, *various*
5000 Morning cambric wrappers, from 20d. to 2s. 6d.
£2000 of sewed muslin goods
£1500 of various lace goods
£ 300 Mosaic and fancy jewellery
£3000 Plain and fancy silks and satins
3000 Various bonnets, *half-price*
600 Rolls rich bonnet ribbon, 6d. to 1s.

A large lot of bredes and flowers, gloves, parasols, umbrellas, &c.

Wholesale buyers in town and country, milliners, hawkers, and dealers, will find it to their advantage to make their purchases early, as many unprecedented bargains will be offered.

Opposite the Post Office.

May 29. 9238

CONTINUATION OF NOTICE RESPECTING THE GREAT SALE BY AUCTION AT THE END OF JUNE.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER wish to remind their friends and the public generally, that they are still SELLING OFF the stock of DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c., at their establishment, so well known as the BEE-HIVE.

They are anxious to adopt the most expeditious mode of accomplishing their wishes, and for this purpose have hitherto and continue to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers, whether

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

assuring them that at no other house are goods to be procured at prices that will bear anything like a comparison, if the quality of the goods be referred to.

They do not pretend to have made a reduction of

THIRTY PER CENT.

upon the previous prices, as the system upon which they conduct their business will not allow of it, but they do distinctly defy any other establishment to

SELL SO CHEAP,

Or to show so

CHOICE A SELECTION OF GOODS.

They can only add, that knowing their own interests to be identified with that of their customers, they shall still as ever use their best exertions to give the most universal satisfaction.

Recollect the old Terms—

CASH ONLY, AND NO ABATEMENT.

9584

EX ANN BATES.

19 BALES AND CASES DRAPERY,

CONSISTING OF—

LINENS, lawns, black and white, fancy and Turkey red prints, stripe carriage and chintz furnitures, super calicos, 36 inch stout and soft shirting, grey calicos, 6?, 72, 80, 92 inch cotton sheeting, white, slate, brown, coloured, pink and sky roll jaconets, black and coloured cotton velvets, ticks, crash, glass cloth, huckabacks, striped bed tick, &c., &c.

These goods are marked very low, and a large reduction will be made to any party taking a whole piece, as the object is to clear out the shipments speedily.

MRS. PERKINS, 467, George-street.

June 10. 9792

PEARSON'S CELEBRATED FLUTES.

JUST LANDED EX SIR EDWARD PAGET.

THE Undersigned has just received a few of the above. Gentlemen wishing a first-rate instrument should make early application.

W. S. PEARSON,

Messrs. Ford's, 554, George-street.

One particularly exquisitely finished, will be raffled for by fifteen members, at 21s. each, if not sold by Saturday next. 9665

ON SALE by the Undersigned. Just Opened—

A large assortment of broadcloth, casimir, casinette, Napolitain and fancy trouserings
Beaver and tweed coats
French and Saxony, merinos
Ditto de laine dresses, a few
Saxony flanelle
Printed flanelle dresses, a few
The best and largest stock in town of black and coloured silk velvet
Ditto ditto ditto black satin serges and watered silks
Black and coloured marceline, sarsnets, and Persian
Ditto ditto crophane and crape lisse
Toile du Nord
Etoffe, batiste, Alice, gaze Iris brochés, Selodon Berenice
Ditto uter broché soie, Bilbos, Chapalonia, Beatrice
Ditto Damask
Ditto Organdis and Tarlatans
French cambrics
Hearth rugs
A few dozen of Paris made shirts
The following assortment of shawls—
Real Vienna, Cashmere, Flanelle, Adelaide, Alice, Elvira, Beatrice, Iris broché, Batiste, Caledonia, Casanova, netted muslin, black and coloured silk and satin, Swiss cotton, and worsted
Scarfs and long shawls—
Plush, velvet, satin, silk, barége, and French blonds
Fichus—
Worsted, muslin, and cotton
Gentlemen's black and coloured silk and satin neck ties, in great variety
Ditto ditto ditto scarfs, ditto ditto
Plain and embroidered French cambric handkerchiefs, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto Swiss muslin handkerchiefs, ditto ditto
Embroidered and bordered window net and muslin, of the latest Continental style, trimmings for the same
A very large and choice selection of lace goods, as—
Real Valencias, Brussels, and German
Imitation of Valencias, Brussel, Mechlen point, &c.
Children and women's lace
Edgings, cotton, muslin, and American
French, English, and German blonds
Thread, muslin, and cotton insertions
Nets, white and coloured wire-ground, bobinet, and fancy
A few pieces of real plain, and figured Brussel net, from 4-4 to 12-4
French tull illusion net
Real lace and blond veils
A very extensive assortment of sewed goods, as:—
French, Swiss, English, and German, muslin collars, capes, berthes, chemisettes, habit shirts, cape, cuffs, handkerchiefs
Some very superior French kid gloves
Cotton, thread, and silk ditto
Artificial Flowers, as—
Bonnet and cap flowers, in great variety
Orange blossom and bridal bouquets
Head wreaths and trimming flowers
Hair and dress ornaments.
A most splendid assortment of Ribbons—
Figured satin and sarsinet bonnet ribbons
Black and coloured sarsnet and satin ditto
Figured satin cap ribbons, at exceedingly low price
Black and coloured galoons
Ditto union
A few fancy and Tuscan bonnets
Ditto gent's leghorn hats
Ditto children's fancy straw and Tuscan caps
French and English parasols
Berlin and fleecy wool
Ditto patterns
Ditto canvas
Black, white, and coloured girdles and tassels
White and coloured silk and glass buttons
Black gimp trimmings
French black and coloured fancy cords
Black and coloured scarfs and shawl fringes
Ditto ditto dress ditto
Plain and shaded wool and mohair fringes and gimps
Silver fringes and cords
Lisle thread stockings, plain and open work
Children's socks
White satin shoes
A nice stock of the real Swiss coutil and printannieres, so much admired for their durability
French, Swiss, English, and German prints
Ditto ditto ginghams
Swiss furniture chintz
An invoice of moleskin
10 Cases of prints, suitable for the Island trade
3 Ditto blue and red handkerchiefs, ditto ditto
2 Ditto shawls, ditto ditto
1 Ditto twilled red and blue, ditto ditto
2 Ditto beads, ditto ditto
2 Ditto Swiss fancy red prints, ditto ditto

An invoice of the real German table damask
Ditto ditto ditto oilcloth covering
Ditto of linen and lawns
Ditto of Swiss shirting
Ditto of white roll jaconet
Ditto of calicos and longcloths
Ditto of Silesias
Ditto of German night caps
Black and white buckram and foundation
Boot webb
Silk and cotton stay laces
Wadding
Silk bonnet wire
Elastic braces, in great variety
Ditto garters
Coloured reel cotton
White ditto, 300 yards, of a very superior quality
Shirt and patent linen and wire buttons
Pins, a large assortment
Needles
Four-wire ribbons
Marshall's thread, black, white, and coloured
Black and white Raven sewing silk
Piping cords
French cap springs

Several invoices of German toys
One ditto of whips and sticks
Ditto ditto of whalebone, of every size
Ditto ditto of rachaout and vermifuge, greatly used in Europe by persons of delicate constitutions
Ditto of French preserves
Ditto of music, German, French, and Italian, of the last editions
An invoice of superior pencils
Several cases of real Dutch letter and foolscap paper
Ditto ditto German hanging paper
An invoice of Jewellery
Ditto ditto white felt hats
An invoice of soda, carbonate
Ditto ditto acide muriatique
Cigars
Brown Windsor soap
Lavender water
Eau de Botot
Ditto ditto Hoffman
Bears-grease
Cold cream
Shaving ditto
Tooth powder
Ditto brushes
Clothes, hair, nail, and hat brushes
French, tortoise, side, and back combs
Ditto dressing combs
Ditto cosmetique, &c.

Depôt of
Mr. F. M. Farina's eau de Cologne.
Johannisberger in 1 dozen cases
Hocheimer in ditto
Rudesheimer in ditto
Marcobrunner in ditto
Champagne, Ruinart Peré et Fils
" Rihardet
" Moet
Cortaillot, 1834
Margraefler
French pale cognac
Kirschenwasser
Anisette de Bordeaux

All these wines have been selected by myself on my visit to Europe last year, and were the most of them ordered by the late Mr. Petty. They can therefore be strongly recommended to any persons who like to have a pure and wholesome wine.

A few hundred feet of the real German waterproof wine tubes, bought by myself at home for the late Mr. R. Windeyer, M.C.

AUGUSTUS DREUTLER,

8000 423, George-street, near King-street

VELVET BONNETS.

THE unprecedented demand Mrs. Perkins has experienced for her velvet bonnets, induces her to continue making up. Ladies who have not yet favoured her with their orders are invited to do so; and she pledges herself to insure them every satisfaction, in price, quality, and style.

A small quantity of the two favourite colours—Bishop's blue and drab—still remaining.

MRS. PERKINS, 467, George-street.

June 10. 9820

PRESERVED MEATS.

M. JOSEPH, preserved Fresh Provision Manufacturer, Camperdown, begs to inform Merchants, Shipowners, Captains of Vessels, and Settlers, that he has on hand a large stock of preserved Fresh Provisions, consisting of gravy, ox-tail, mock-turtle, and bouilli soups, roast, stewed, and boiled beef, roast and stewed mutton, and stewed carrots and beef. The preserves are made by a new and improved process, whereby they retain their flavour perfectly, are entirely free from the faint taste peculiar to preserves made on the old system.

M. Joseph begs to submit the following testimonials and certificates as a guarantee to the public of the superior qualities of his preserved provisions, and also to caution purchasers against worthless imitations.

Sold wholesale at the Camperdown Preserved Fresh Provision Manufactory, and at 390, George-street, in hermetically sealed canisters: six and four pound canisters, by the ton 6d. per lb., one penny extra charged for two and three pound canisters. May be had retail at the following agents:—R. Peek; H. Cohen and Son; Davy; Staddon, Confectioner; Lane and Co., Ship Chandlers, George-street; in six and four pound canisters, 7d. per lb.; two and three pound canisters, 8d.

The proprietor of the Camperdown Preserved Fresh Provision Manufactory begs to submit the following testimonials and certificates as a guarantee to the public of the superior qualities of his Preserved Meats and Soups.

This is to certify that soups prepared by Mr. Joseph, of Sydney, were tried on board H. M. Ship Rattlesnake, on her previous trip, and found to be very good in quality, and well adapted for long voyages. I have, in consequence, purchased of him five thousand pounds for the use of the crews of H. M. Ships Rattlesnake and Bramble, during the purposed voyage to Torres Straits.

Given under my hand, on board H. M. Ship Rattlesnake, at Sydney, New South Wales, this 2nd April, 1848.

(Signed) FREDERICK BRADY, Paymaster and Purser.

Wellington, New Zealand, 20th February, 1848.

Dear Sir,—I received some of your canisters of preserved meats and soups. I have tried your excellent manufacture; and without wishing in any way to be complimentary, I can assure you that it is the opinion of myself, and many others, even more competent judges, that your exertions have been crowned with well merited success; and that the establishment under your directions takes rank amongst the most useful of those which have of late years been introduced into this quarter of the world.

(Signed) G. D. LARDNER, D.A.C.G.

To Mr. M. Joseph, Camperdown.

Sydney, 26th May, 1848.

Sir,—I have pleasure in certifying that your preserved meats are equal, if not superior, to those imported. Some which I opened six months after shipping were in excellent condition.

(Signed) JOHN KERR, Master of the whaling barque Fame.

To Mr. M. Joseph, Sydney.

Hobart Town, October 8, 1847.

Dear Sir,—We received per favour of Captain Lindesys, samples of your preserved meats. We showed them to several parties, who highly approve of the quality. You can send us an assortment of the preserved meats and soups—say about £50 worth, which we will introduce and send some of it in our own vessels.

(Signed) NATHAN, MOSES, AND Co.

To Mr. M. Joseph, Sydney.

These preserves are guaranteed to keep in any climate, and one pound is equal to two pounds English.

References to the following persons, who have tried the Camperdown Preserved Fresh Provisions:—

D.C.G Ramsay	G. R. Nichols, Esq.
Messrs. Boyd and Company	Garling Esq., Surveyor of H.M. Customs
" Cooper and Holt	Metcalfe, Esq.
Dr. Mitchell	Aspinwall, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Ross	Foss, Esq.
Mr. Norrie	Staddon, Esq.

Joseph's Clarified marrow, for making marrow puddings, as a substitute for butter in pastry, for frying fish, &c., in hermetically sealed tin cases, of six and four pounds each, 8d. the lb.; 2 lb. tins one penny extra. 9765

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA

ECONOMY AND COMFORT.

IT is now an admitted matter of Fact and not of speculation, that Gravely's Economical Cooking Apparatus exceeds any article for the purpose ever offered to the public in economy of fuel, in convenience for cooking, in cleanliness, in comfort to the cook, in despatch (supposing dinner to be wanted in a hurry), in safety, besides making cooking utensils last much longer than when used over a common fire.

To meet the wishes of all parties A. G. is now manufacturing his apparatus of six different sizes and qualities, suitable for all classes, from the peer to the peasant, suitable alike for the solitary pair, the large hotel or public institution; suitable for the citizen, or the resident in the far off interior.

Being manufactured on the premises, under his immediate superintendence, A. G. warrants the quality and workmanship of his apparatus, and urges the claims of an article purely colonial on those who wish to see the Land of their adoption "Go a-head."

ARTHUR GRAVELY, Ironmonger and Manufacturer, 280, Pitt-street, Sydney

November 13. 467

PATNA TABLE RICE.

NOW LANDING, ex Freak, from Calcutta, and on sale at the stores of

R. CAMPBELL, SENIOR, Bligh-street.

9547

FOR SALE by the undersigned,

Van Diemen's Land Wheat
" Oats
" Fine Flour
" Oaten Hay

Now landing at the Bon Accord Wharf, Sydney Cove, ex Souvenir, from Launceston.

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church Hill.

9570

WHEAT MILLS, suitable for the island and New Zealand trade,

On sale at the stores of

THOMAS WOOLLEY,

9722 George and King streets, Sydney.

FANCY WARE DEPOT, 20, HUNTER-STREET,

NEW GOODS,

EX HONDURAS AND ANN BATES.

ONE case very superior baskets, comprising—baby linen, market, reticule, flower, fruit, key, and plate baskets
One case ladies' companions, work boxes, knitting cases, leather writing desks, card cases, and fancy brushware
One case children's shoes, to be sold very cheap
Two cases dressing cases, rosewood and leather, stout leather cigar cases, razor strops, bush pocket mirrors, backgammon boards, chessmen, Joyce's anti-corrosive percussion caps, &c.
One case boys' oak tool boxes, filled with steel tools, the best of all toys for infant hands in a young country.
Two cases new and highly entertaining toys.
With an immense variety of general fancy merchandise.

HENRY PARKES, Fancy Ware Depôt, 20, Hunter-street,

9676 Right hand from George-street.

TO BEEF SALTERS, COOPERS, &c.

ON SALE, at the Cooperage of the undersigned—

1,400 White Oak Pipe Staves, 5½ feet long by 3 inches thick, now landing ex Brankenmoor
10,000 New Orleans White Oak Hogshead Staves, ex Penyard Park and Eleanor Lancaster
2,000 New York Puncheon Staves
Ships' Water Casks, Beef Tierces, Tallow Casks, Truss Hoops, &c., to suit purchasers.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Lower George-street, opposite the site of the Old Gaol.

June 9. 9818

ARTIFICIAL GRASSES.

LUCERNE Seed, white clover, red and yellow clover, trefoil, variety of grasses for lawns and bowling greens, buck wheat, tares, flax seed, mangle wurzel and sugar beet, field peas, madder seed, &c., &c. June, July, August, and September, are the best months for sowing grasses to ensure a crop; the whole of the above are warranted to grow.

N.B.—Seed Oats and Cape Barley.

HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre, Down the Gateway.

May 26. 9061

NAILS, NAILS.

NOW LANDING, ex Ann Bates, and on sale by the Undersigned—136 casks Nails.

Lath, shingle, and batten
2¼ inch, 2½ inch, and 3 inch nails
Spikes, assorted
Horse and hurdle nails
Flooring and fine brads.

THOMAS SMITH AND SON,

9717 Corner of Jamison-street.

HOOP IRON, assorted, from 1 inch to 2½ inches.

On sale at the stores of

THOMAS WOOLLEY,

9723 George and King streets, Sydney.

FOR SALE.—A small invoice of spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., from a first-rate house in London.

Also, a beautiful double frame sextant, by Troughton.

Apply to Captain LINNINGTON, Campbell's Wharf. 9624

SEED OATS.—For Sale, by the undersigned—

400 Bushels Van Diemen's Land Seed Oats, in first-rate condition, in lots to suit purchasers.

GEORGE D. CRAIG'S

9295 Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Tin plates, best brands, 1C, 1X, 2X, &c.
Sheet lead, assorted sizes
Sperm and black oil
Linseed and boiled oil
Best quality white lead
Noble and Roll's varnishes
Turpentine, dry colours
Window glass, all sizes
Brass force and lead pumps
Ewbank's patent nails
Gold leaf, sheet zinc
Brushware, assorted.

W. S. FRIEND, York-street,

3681 Opposite the Market.

FLOOR CLOTHS on sale at very reduced prices, at

A. LENEHAN'S,

5760 271, Castlereagh-street.

KANGAROO SKINS.

ON SALE by the undersigned, a small lot of Regan's Skins, much superior to any in the market.

THOMAS HOPKINS,

9768 78, King-street.

ON SALE, ex late Arrivals,—

Woolpacks
Hemp and tow three-bushel bags
Canvas and sewing twine

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,

9814 700, George-street.

ALE AND STOUT,

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.—

Tennent's XXX Stout and Strong Ale, in draught and bottle.

ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.

April 14. 6550

FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, ex late arrivals—

Brandy, Martell's, Hennessy, and N. V. Company
Rum, West India, 8 O.P. to 27 O.P.
Case Gin, U.P. and O.P.
Sherry Wine, in butts, hogsheads, and quarters
Port Wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarters
Teneriffe, in quarters and octaves
Marsala, in hogsheads and quarters
Sherry and Port, in 3 dozen cases, London bottled
Claret, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Bucellas, in 3 dozen cases
Taylor's Porter, in hogsheads
Bottled Ale and Porter, Dunbar's, Byass's, Marzetti's, and Barclay's
Pale Brandy, in 1 dozen cases
Malt Whiskey, Islay and Campbelltown
Tea, Sugar, Liverpool Salt, and Soaps, suitable for Country Store.
Europe Rope, Oakum
Two fashionable Britzskas, Collinge's patent axle
One ditto Cab ditto.

TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO.,

9651 421, George-street

ALE AND PORTER.

TAYLOR'S London bottled Ale and Porter, ex late arrivals, in three and four dozen casks, at 7s. per dozen, on sale at the stores of—

MEIKLEJOHN AND SPEER,

8742 Commercial Wharf.

TO BE LENT, on city security, £1000, and three sums of £500 each. Interest moderate. Apply to

THURLOW AND GRANT, 314, Pitt-street.

June 9. 9794

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1513798

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

June 9.—Sarah Ann, two-topsail schooner, 184 tons, Captain Dunnett, from Port Nicholson the 23rd May, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. John Tracey, and two stockmen.

DEPARTURE.

June 9.—Ann Mary, schooner, 49 tons, Captain Brown, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Dr. Wilks and thirty in the steerage.

CLEARANCES.

June 9.—William Hill, brig, 119 tons, Captain Browning, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. Charles Marsden, and George Lloyd.

June 9.—Cheerful, schooner, 123 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Jones, Mr. H. F. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Winnett and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Darcy and child, Messrs. James Murray, Samuel Cradock, Henry Dawson, John Griffiths, and John Thornton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Marmion, for London: William Hill, and Cheerful, for Auckland; Dauntless, for Launceston; Shamrock, for Circular Head.

To-morrow.—Diana, and Martha and Elizabeth, for Port Phillip.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 8.—Newport Packet, 10, Woodward, from Brisbane Water, with 3000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles; Queen, 14, Foote, from the Moruya River, with 12 tons potatoes.

June 9.—Velocity, 138, Cooney, from Newcastle, with 140 tons coals; Victory, 19, Fisher, from Brisbane Water, with 50,000 shingles, 3000 feet sawn timber; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 10 bales wool, 44 casks tallow, 38 trusses hay, 160 bushels grain, 15 bags bran, 10 pigs, 150 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 8.—Echo, 21, Thompson, for Broulee, in ballast; Newport Packet, 10, Smith, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Henry, 31, Shaw, for Newcastle, in ballast; Queen, 14, Foote, for the Moruya River, with sundries; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

June 9.—St. Leonard, 48, Robinson, for the Tweed River, in ballast; Victory, 19, Fisher, for Bungaree's Nore, with sundries; Sister, 45, Campbell, for Newcastle, in ballast; Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

June 9.—Harrison, American ship, 371 tons, Captain Sherman, from the South Sea Fishery: 110 barrels sperm and 1500 barrels black oil, S. Wilkinson, junior.

EXPORTS.

June 9.—William Hill, brig, 119 tons, Captain Browning, for Auckland: 22 horses, C. Marsden; 6 horses, W. Hall.

June 9.—Cheerful, schooner, 123 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland: 20 casks bottled beer, 26 boxes candles, 2 hogsheads loaf sugar, 4 bundles sieves, 11 crates and 2 casks earthenware, 20 boxes pipes, 1 case ironmongery, 7 tons sugar, 10 boxes tea, 6 chests and 8 half-chests congou, 1 hogshead port wine, R. Dacre; 2 casks, 2 cases, and 1 hogshead ironmongery, 1 cask lamps, 3 packages sieves, 3 wheelbarrows, 2 bundles spades, 1 bundle mill-wheels, 2 casks hardware, 2 cases and 1 package paper, T. Woolley; 2 hogsheads brandy, 1 cask whiskey, 2 hogsheads Marsala wine, 10 boxes tea, 2 packages arrow-root, 1 cask lime juice, 5 boxes sperm candles, 100 bags flour, 1 cask mills, 2 bundles sieves, 10 boxes pipes, 1 cask glassware, 40 boxes soap, 12 boxes candles, 6 casks fruit, 1 bundle wheels, ? casks cheese, 4 casks butter, J. Buchanan; 5 bales cottons, 11 boxes drapery, 2 trunks shoes, D. Peden; 5 packages books and stationery, Colman and Piddington; 2 cases drapery, 1 cask loaf sugar, Birnstingl and Co.; 1 bale carpeting, 1 case ironmongery, 1 malt mill, 1 copper boiler, Smith and Campbell; 2 crates cheese, George Little; 3 kegs tobacco, 2 casks bottled beer, 3 half-chests tea, 5 bundles spades, 2 anchors, 3 bales and 1 case drapery, 1 parcel stationery, E. Spofforth; 5 horses, 3 carts, 1 case harness, J. Cradock; 6 chests congou, 20 boxes soap, 1 case muscatels, 1 cask nuts, 8 boxes sperm candles, 1 bale lamp cotton, Porter and Peek.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For Port Phillip.—By the Diana and Martha and Elizabeth, this evening, at six.

For London.—By the Chaseley, (P.O.P.) on Monday, at noon; and by the China, on Monday evening, at six.

For Auckland.—By the Maid of Erin, on Tuesday evening, at six.

For Van Diemen's Land.—By the Sarah, on Monday evening, at six.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR LONDON.

Saturday, June 10.

China, barque, 650 tons, Livesay; 350 tons copper ore, 3000 treenails, and 2037 bales wool, on board. Full ship.

Blair, barque, 331 tons, Mordy; 120 tons copper ore, 105 tons tallow, 20 bales leather, 3 cases tortoiseshell, 30 cwt. old metal, 2 packages old copper, and 620 bales wool, on board.

Josephine, barque, 310 tons, Smith; 160 tons copper ore, 10 casks tallow, 1000 treenails, and 950 bales wool, on board.

Chaseley, ship, 515 tons, Aldrich; 45 tuns sperm oil, 688 bales wool, 115 tons wheat, 10 tons gum, 74 tons ore, 4 tons hides, 2000 horns, 1 ton hoofs, 7530 spokes, 10 cwt. whalebone, and 420 casks tallow, on board. Full ship.

City of Poonah, ship, 578 tons, Nelson; 170 tons copper ore, 145 tons tallow, 200 bales wool, 2000 horns, and 10 tuns oil, on board.

Lady Margaret, brig, 284 tons, Mills; 160 tons copper ore, 25 tons tallow, and 15 tuns oil, on board.

Jane Catherine, barque, 350 tons, Wilson; 90 tons copper ore, 700 horns, 216 hides, 20 tuns oil, 64 bags bones, 6 bags hoofs, and 238 casks tallow, on board.

Sydney, barque, 345 tons, White; 50 tons copper ore, 320 casks tallow, 500 hides, 237 bags bones, 220 bales wool, and 1200 spokes, on board.

Marchioness of Douglas, barque, 579 tons, Henderson; 55 tons copper ore, 70 tuns sperm oil, and 10 casks tallow, on board.

Honduras, barque, 392 tons, Cayzer; not commenced loading.

Vessels for London.—The Marmion will proceed to sea early this morning. The Chaseley and China will clear at the Customs this day, the former sailing on Monday afternoon, and the latter on Tuesday morning. The Josephine will be the next to follow, and is expected to sail on the 18th instant.

The Sarah Ann has met with very adverse winds since leaving Port Nicholson, and unfortunately sprung her foremast in Cook's Straits, which circumstance has considerably prolonged her passage, having been within five miles of the Heads on Monday evening last, but in consequence of not being able to carry much canvas, she drifted some distance past the port, and the continuation of south-west gales prevented her from reaching it again sooner than yesterday. She reports having passed a barque in Cook's Straits on the 24th May, standing in for Port Nicholson, supposed to be the London, hence via Newcastle, with stock; and on Thursday last, at 1 P.M., spoke the brig Bee, off Bird Island, from Port Nicholson and Cloudy Bay, bound for this port.

The brig Louis and Miriam sailed from Port Nicholson for the new settlement of Otago on the 3rd May, and from thence would return to Sydney. The schooner Thomas Lord arrived at Port Nicholson from Launceston on the 6th May. H.M.S. Fly had proceeded to Otago and the Auckland Isles. The barque Indian sailed from Wellington for Nelson and Auckland on the 11th May; passengers—Major Arney, 58th regiment, Mrs. Arney and two children, Captain Hardy, 58th regiment, Mrs. Hardy and two children, Lieutenant Servantes, Captain Henderson and twelve men of the royal artillery, six rank and file of the 58th regiment.

The schooner Colina having completed her repairs, will be launched from the slip this afternoon, and her place taken by the schooner Despatch to have her bottom examined, in consequence of having touched on a reef in Cook's Straits, on her late trip to Port Nicholson.

The schooner Isabella sailed from Newcastle for Hobart Town on Thursday last, with a cargo of 110 tons coals, 100 bushels maize, 1 bundle hides, and 4 cases oranges. The barque Ganges, for Auckland, and the brig City of Sydney, for Launceston, also sailed from Newcastle yesterday—the cargo of the latter consisting of 120 tons coals. The schooner Comet cleared for Nelson on Thursday, with a cargo of 650 sheep, and was expected to sail yesterday afternoon.

The brig Christina, hence, arrived at Port Phillip on the 31st ultimo, and was to sail again for Sydney on Tuesday last; as also the brig Richard and William, and schooner Phœbe. The brig Dorset, hence for Adelaide the 18th May, anchored inside Port Phillip Heads for shelter on the 28th, but resumed her voyage again the following morning. The hull of the schooner Thetis had been purchased by Mr. Raleigh, of Melbourne, for the sum of £30. The vessels despatched to the wreck with a view of saving a portion of the cargo had been unable to approach it, owing to the tempestuous state of the weather, and the hull was described as fast breaking up. The schooner John Bull, from Hobart Town, in entering Port Phillip Heads on the night of the 29th ultimo, nearly shared a similar fate to the Thetis, having been unable to distinguish the light on Shortland's Bluff, and her wheel at the time being carried away; as it was, she was compelled to throw overboard her deck cargo of timber. The cutter Roseanna from Circular Head, also, in entering the heads on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, was struck by a sea, which broke her tiller and damaged her bulwarks. Captain Saunders of the brig Christina, on his arrival at Melbourne, described the gale as terrific, and stated that he had never before witnessed such a sea as was breaking over the Sansdole rocks when he entered the heads.

Letters received in Sydney yesterday, from Melbourne, written immediately before the despatch of the overland mail on the 2nd instant, state that intelligence had just been received of the wreck of the schooner Sophia in entering the heads from Hobart Town. Crew and passengers saved.

The steamer Juno arrived at Portland Bay from Port Phillip, on the evening of the 28th May, and was to leave again for Adelaide the following day. She had met with exceedingly bad weather.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn	High water even
10	Saturday	7 6	4 54	3 28	4 7
11	Sunday	7 7	4 53	4 44	5 17

Moon, Full, 2 m. past 7 A.M., June 17

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, June 10,

Will be produced a drama, in three acts, entitled AGNES DE VERE; or, A WIFE'S REVENGE. Sir William Gordon, Mr. Rogers; Alfred De Vere, Mr. Arabin; Edward Evelyn, Mr. Spencer; Oliver Dobbs, Mr. F. Howson; Agnes De Vere, Mrs. Guerin; Lydia, Mrs. Rogers; Mrs. Dobbs, Mrs. Ximenes. A Song, Madame Carandini. To be followed by the favourite interlude of BUT HOWEVER. Caleb Chizzler, Mr. Hydes; Prowle, Mr. Arabin; Squire Cashmere, Mr. Spencer; Mr. Standwell, Mr. Rogers; Mrs. Juniper, Mrs. Rogers; Julia, Madame Carandini. Pas de Deux, by the Misses E. and F. Griffiths. To conclude with a laughable farce, in two acts, called WHO'LL LEND ME A WIFE? Killegrew Killall, Mr. Rogers; Tom Scud, Mr. Spencer; Philander Addlebrain, Mr. Hydes; Augustus, Mr. F. Howson; Mrs. O'Screw, Mrs. Gibbs; Mrs. Grumpton, Mrs. Rogers; Virginia Virginal, Mrs. Ximenes.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1848.

Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.

MR. BLAND'S CROTCHET.

The abuse with which the honorable member for Sydney was pleased to favour the *Herald*, in his speech of yesterday, we can well afford to pass by, and shall therefore make no further allusion to it. The tone of his speech only adds another to the many proofs the honorable gentleman has afforded of his unfitness for a seat in the legislature of the country. The course pursued by the Council yesterday, was, perhaps, the most judicious that could have been adopted. The only effect of Mr. Bland's motion was, that the real business did not commence until half-past four instead of half-past three. When he had made his speech, it was seconded by Mr. Robinson without a remark. No one thought the arguments worth a reply, and the motion was, as we yesterday recommended it should be, "scouted" by the house. Two feeble "ayes" were met by a roar of "noes," and the question was lost. Poor Mr. Bland!

At the criminal sittings of the Supreme Court, which have just terminated, there were tried, amongst other offences, two cases of conspiracy on board ship. In the first case nine men, including the ring-leader Mitchell, who had signed articles on the lay system for the prosecution of a whaling voyage, did, by their insubordinate and reckless conduct, compel the master of the barque Jane, in which they were engaged, to abandon the voyage, and return to Sydney, several months earlier than was his intention, or than the articles specified. The cause of the conspiracy in this instance is told in a few words: Mitchell kicked the mate's dog, the mate remonstrated, Mitchell put himself in a threatening and pugilistic attitude and squared at the mate, and the latter in self-defence took up a small pine stave which was at his feet, and gave him a slight tap on the head. Then Mitchell, an out-and-out sea lawyer, talked the matter over with the other defendants, and the result of their deliberation was a positive refusal to do more work during the voyage unless the master disrated the mate, and put him off duty. The master, though at the time surrounded by whales, was compelled to give way, the mate was disrated, and as a natural consequence of such insubordinate conduct, the voyage was abandoned, to the detriment of the remainder of the crew and to the serious loss of the owners.

All the defendants were convicted and sentenced, Mitchell to fifteen months' and the others to nine months' imprisonment in gaol.

In the second case, four men were engaged in a conspiracy on board the barque Arabian, a vessel also employed in the Southern Whale Fishery, and as in the last case, so here, the master was obliged to abandon the voyage, because Bush, a seaman on board, induced three of his shipmates to leave off duty in consequence of the master having refused to release a man of the name of Welch, confined in irons for mutinous conduct. The Jury found all the defendants guilty, unanimously recommending the three who appeared to have been led away by, and were the tools of, Bush, to the merciful consideration of the Court, and four of the Jury made a similar recommendation in favour of Bush, on account of what these four gentlemen conceived to be tyrannical usage on the part of the Captain of the vessel. The men were brought up for judgment yesterday, and were sentenced, Bush to eighteen months' imprisonment, and his unfortunate confederates to four months each. We have given in another part of to-day's paper the judgment of his Honor the Chief Justice, in sentencing the defendants in the latter case. In the case of Bush's comrades the recommendation of the Jury has had weight with the Court in determining their punishment. But in the case of Bush how the four gentlemen of the jury could find any mitigating circumstances which could induce them to adopt a similar recommendation with respect to him, we are at a loss to discover, and so were their Honors. The conduct of the Master of the Arabian, throughout, appears to have been marked by kindness and forbearance, and when the revolt on board his vessel was in embryo, on the 8th of April, instead of irritating the men, he considerately told them to go forward and he would see them in the morning. The next morning the conspirators were of the same mind and determination as they were the evening before, and positively refused duty.

The origin of the disturbance was in the conduct of a seaman of the name of Welch, who refused to furl the mizen a second time when ordered. The refusal to do so was, as the Chief Justice expressed it, an act of great insolence, and the Captain's conduct in punishing him was justifiable and right. Seamen must know, and if they don't, they have an opportunity of informing themselves of the fact by reading his Honor's judgment, that the master of a vessel is liable, criminally or civilly, for illegal acts towards his men; and that the Court will punish, and that heavily, acts of oppression on the part of the captain. But whilst the law protects the seaman, it also throws its shield of protection around the master; and as, in the two cases to which we have called attention, the voyages have been broken up, the adventure suddenly brought to a conclusion, and the enterprise abandoned through the turbulence, disobedience, and insubordination of these misguided men, the law will punish, and in these instances has punished, such unwarrantable interference and misconduct. The fitting out vessels for whaling expeditions is most expensive, and the loss most serious when the voyage is abruptly concluded. And in this port, in which so many persons are engaged in the South Sea Fishery, exemplary punishment must be thus inflicted to inspire fear and terror, and to prevent, if possible, occurrences of a similar nature.

In addition to these two cases, a third offence was tried at the same criminal sittings, which resulted in a conviction, and in which the carpenter of the Avon, a vessel engaged in a sandal-wood expedition, was most brutally and savagely attacked at the Isle of Pines and almost murdered, by a man named Ashworth, supposed to be a runaway from Van Diemen's Land or Norfolk Island, and who was living at the time of his committing the offence amongst the natives there, almost in a state of nudity, adopting their habits and following their customs; and the only cause which appears to have incited the prisoner in his diabolical conduct was the supposition that the object of his vengeance had communicated to the master of Avon, the suspicion that the prisoner had been tampering with the natives, in endeavouring to persuade them to raise the price of articles for which they were trading. The master of the Avon, much to his credit and at considerable risk to himself and crew, apprehended the prisoner and brought him to Sydney, to be tried. By the verdict of the jury, Justice has overtaken the ruffianly acts of the prisoner, and the Court have sentenced him to work on the public works of the colony for seven years, and to be worked in irons for the first three years of his sentence. The lawless ruffian no doubt thought that his position then, and the distance of the Isle of Pines from recognised British authority, would operate in preventing his apprehension. But by our Constitutional Act, a provision has been most wisely framed, and in this case most judiciously acted upon, to prevent this semi-barbarian from indulging longer in practical jokes at the Isle of Pines. The act to which we allude gives jurisdiction to the Supreme Courts in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, to enquire of, hear, and determine, all treasons, piracies, felonies, robberies, murders, conspiracies, and other offences committed in places where the Admiral hath jurisdiction, and in the Islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and not subject to Her Majesty, or to any European state or power. The Isle of Pines comes within the section, and the jurisdiction of the Court being fully established, the prisoner became amenable to our laws, and has been tried and convicted. That the prisoner met with the punishment he merited no one will dispute. Acts of violence on the Islands must be repressed, or trading there will be abandoned. And those engaged in such occupation are under an obligation to Captain Cooper and his crew for having removed from the Isle of Pines one whose advice whilst there has excited dissatisfaction amongst the natives, and who has been guilty of an atrocious act of violence upon the person of an unoffending seaman.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday.

The Speaker took his seat at the usual hour.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BLAND said that, seeing so small a portion of the house present, and considering that there was business on the paper which demanded the attention of a full house, he would move that the house do now adjourn.

The motion of the hon. member was not seconded.

RAILROADS.

Mr. GRANT said that, having reason to believe that the resolutions standing in his name respecting a railroad in the north, ran the risk of being crushed by a strong south-west influence, he was unwilling to subject them to such a hazard whilst they were unsupported by evidence. At the same time he begged to add that if he had again the honour of a seat in the house, he should endeavour to obtain the sanction of a committee to resolutions similar to those which he now begged to withdraw.

MURRURUNDI.

Mr. DANGAR presented a petition, signed by fifty inhabitants of Murrurundi, praying that the house would recommend to his Excellency the Governor the appointment of a police magistrate in that district.

The petition having been read and received, Mr. DANGAR gave notice of his intention to move, on Monday, that the petition be printed.

THE LAND FUND—LABOUR.

Mr. BLAND rose to move the resolution standing in his name—"That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, representing the destructive effects which have been produced hitherto, by various exportations of our land fund, to import what is termed labour into this colony, and requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to take such steps as he may deem proper and expedient, to prevent the continurance or repetition of that measure." He (Mr. Bland) said he would be as brief as possible in the remarks he should offer on the resolution. From what he had been informed he did not expect that the house would be induced to lend that attention to the subject which its importance required. He had been informed that it was the intention to break up the house, and by that means to prevent the discussion; and if such a course were pursued the public would judge of such conduct as it deserved. He might be in error on the point, but if he were he had the satisfaction of knowing that he did not err alone—that a large number of individuals were coming round to his opinion, notwithstanding the abortive attempt to mislead the public by that wretched rag the *Herald*. (laughter)—that miserable production, which always advocated what was wrong, and misrepresented and opposed what was right; which had in an article in reference to this motion (great laughter)—feeling itself incapable of dealing with his argument, dishonestly altered the terms of it, thereby acknowledging that his argument was incontrovertible. In the course of the remarks which he should make he would speak with very considerable freedom, following the several examples which had been set him; finding that such a latitude of action had been taken on this question, he thought he was entitled to claim a little latitude of speech. In so doing he was actuated but by one principle, an ardent desire of calling the attention of both the local and the Home Government to a serious evil, and of awakening both to a sense of their duty. The proposition he had to submit to the house was couched in the following terms:—"That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, representing the destructive effects which have been produced hitherto by various exportations of our land fund to import what is termed labour into this colony." It was not the capital of individuals, as in the case of Mr. B. sending to Mr. A. for a gardener, with which he should never think it would be prudent or proper to interfere; but the system he deprecated was, that of exporting the capital of the colony, one portion of the revenue of the colony, for the importation of labour, which was altogether an entirely new doctrine in political economy. Let the question be examined, and its monstrosity would at once be apparent. It was composed of incongruities. At the same moment that they denuded themselves of their capital, by the payment for the importation of people from England, they created an additional demand for that capital. This theory was one of those incongruities which might be with propriety be termed the raving of insanity—in a political point of view, no one point harmonised with another. The principle appeared in all its deformity the moment it was viewed. It was one of those monstrosities which would not enter the mind of any individual unless he was insane. The theory was wholly incorrect and incompatible both with common sense and sound political economy. What had been its results? When it was first brought into operation, this colony was one of the most flourishing, if not the most flourishing portion of the British empire—now, it was the most impoverished, and perfectly powerless for any good purpose. The prosperous condition of the colony at that time may be gathered from the fact, that during the first experiment of the theory, from 1838 to 1843, a sum no less than a million sterling was expended for the express purpose of importing persons into it from the mother country, and not only that sum, but an additional expenditure of £1,200,000 was incurred for the importation of bread stuffs, which the presence of those persons rendered necessary. This was an exportation, or an abstraction from circulation, of money equal to £4 a head for every individual imported into the colony during that period of five years. The mother country herself, the most wealthy country in the world, could not have endured an exportation of capital in a similar ratio for a single twelvemonth, while in this colony the operation was carried on during a period of five years. Nothing more was necessary to be adduced by way of proof that this colony at the period of the commencement of that term of years was the most flourishing, prosperous, and wealthy, in proportion to population, of any portion of the British empire. And the effect of the experiment was but too evident—this once flourishing colony is now reduced to a state of general pecuniary embarrassment, which was absolutely alarming to contemplate. What was its effect as to the labour market? Quite as disastrous. It had reduced the amount of labour in the rural districts by at least one-fourth; there were then 42,000 persons thus employed, while at the present day their number did not exceed 32,000—and this too, while the population had more than doubled, and by this time the labourers should have numbered at least 80,000. If this were not an astounding fact—if this would not open the eyes of the government and of the people here and at home, he knew not what would. He had thus fully shown that this policy had reduced the colony to commercial distress, and that it had failed in regard to the supply of labour. He would now state the reason why the labour thus imported did not supply the colony with an adequate amount. When the financial revolution had been brought about by the abstraction of such immense sums from circulation, the monetary classes, whose capital was invested in the colony, were brought thereby to ruin. Their engagements became ruinous, and property, which was not actually yielding a bona fide rent, became of no value at all. The greater part of the upper and middle classes were thrown into the vortex of the insolvent courts, and their property fell into the hands of individuals who purchased it for little or nothing. By their operation, the imported labourers became employers of labour; and at the present moment this class were possessed of one-third of the entire capital of the colony, as evidenced by the amount of the funds deposited in the Savings' Banks; and thus the supply of labour was diminished by about one fourth—taking into account those employed in rural occupations. What would be the result of the second experiment, commenced in 1846? While the money was allowed to accumulate in the colony, it began to revive. There was then in the four banks of the colony £827,000, but which sum was now again reduced to £520,000 or £530,000; and this reduction had taken place in so sudden a manner as to give a most violent shock to every branch of enterprize in the colony. He had thus shown that both theory and practice agreed in denouncing this new system of political economy—the expending of any portion of the public revenue for the importation of labour. At the present time the commerce of the colony was alarmingly crippled; its whaling trade was reduced to a nonentity, while it ought to have been able to compete with the Americans. The consequence will be that England will ere long be indebted to America for her whole supply of whale oil; that country had upwards of 600 vessels so employed, while New South Wales had scarcely any, and instead of becoming a greater customer to the mother country, year by year the imports were decreasing. On the other hand, if the colony were allowed to progress without interference she would have quadrupled the amount of her imports from the mother country, and the advantage to England would have been commensurate with that increased consumption of her manufactures. The true principle by which the supply to the colony must be made was very clear. The whole expense of sending people here must be borne by the home government. And it was their interest to do so. For if our funds were allowed to accumulate in the colony, the colonists would have abundant means for the employment of as many individuals as the home government might choose to send, while the mother country would in the same ratio be freed from a weight of pauperism which would afford her an amazing relief. The accumulation of criminals alone in the mother country was so immense that its expense was almost overwhelming; and sending out those individuals to this colony was equivalent to purchasing an annuity for each, and at the same time relieving herself of so much incumbrance. It became, therefore, the most natural duty of the British government to consider how they could dispose of these people. They must have seen, by the examples of Canada and America, that it was possible for a new as well as for an old country, to become over populated—there was no difference, except that of distance, between the two. If they allowed New South Wales to retain its own funds intact, there would be abundant means in the colony for the employment of as many people as they may choose to send; if not, the colony would have to call upon the home government to contribute, as in the case of convicts, for their support. The circumstances of the two countries were widely different. There, if the money was paid for the passage of the emigrants, the money did not leave the country; they had it still, while they would escape the expenses of maintaining the paupers they sent away, and relieve their labour market; here, on the contrary, when the money was paid for the importation it went away from the country, and there was no channel by which it could return. This process would soon bring the colony to a dead lock. The colony would be reduced to the extreme of pauperism, by the very means which created an additional demand for capital. If this were not an absurdity he did not know one. The house may mock—the press may attack—but his was an impregnable position. England by this policy was fast losing her best customers. This colony took about £15 of her commodities to every £1 taken by any other nation, but England was not satisfied. Her statesmen could not see that the colony contained within itself the elements of illimitable growth, and a species of insanity led them to a forgetfulness of the interest both of the colony and the empire. The day was not far distant when they would have to look to this colony as the only place where they could calculate with certainty upon a market; and if they allowed the capabilities of the colony to expand, they would find that she afforded a market as expanded as their wants or their wishes. It was admitted that New South Wales had the means of carrying on the whaling trade much cheaper than the United States, or any other country; and what was there wanting but labour and capital to effect it? This colony would never be a rival to the trade of England, but she may assist her against the rivalry of other nations—she could supply her with every product of the South of Europe, with hemp, flax, spars, with ships, if needful, copper, and almost every article which commerce could compass. But if the present wretched system were persevered in, the colony would continue unable to assist itself, and useless to the parent country. What had the colony gained by in the way of labour?—in the way of capital? He had shown that the country had lost in both these respects. But she had gained the admission of a number of monetary companies, and the introduction of foreign capital had worked the ruin of this as it had before of other colonies. In this injury the parent country participated, for every injury inflicted upon a colony unavoidably reverted on the mother country. He did not wish to aggrandise the colony at the expense of England—it was his earnest desire to benefit both. He had now said sufficient, he thought, to make out his proposition, that the exportation of any part of the public revenue for the importation of labour had been productive of most destructive effects. Having done so he may be borne out in requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to take steps for the prevention of a repetition of such a measure.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the resolution.

The SPEAKER having put it to the house, the only ayes were the mover and seconder. The Speaker pronounced that the noes have it.

YARRA YARRA.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition from the Corporation of Melbourne, praying that the sum put down in the estimates for carrying water pipes from Melbourne to the Beach might be appropriated to the improvement of the navigation of the Yarra Yarra.

Petition read and received.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Mr. ROBINSON moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Town Council of Melbourne to make by-laws for licensing and regulating hackney carriages within the city of Melbourne and its vicinity, and the conduct of the owners and drivers thereof. It was not his intention to pass the bill beyond a first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY opposed the bill, as it would be utterly useless to introduce a measure at this period of the session, and put the country to the expense of printing it without intending to pass it.

The motion was lost.

MELBOURNE CORPORATION.

Mr. ROBINSON withdrew his motion for leave to bring in a bill to effect the change in the style and title of the Corporation of Melbourne, rendered necessary by the erection of the town of Melbourne into a city.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. COWPER gave notice that he should move on Tuesday next—

1. That in the opinion of this Council the period has arrived when the formation of railways in the colony ought to be commenced.
2. That to facilitate the speedy formation of a company for carrying out such a means of transit in districts where the population and internal traffic afford reasonable prospect of success, it is expedient that the government and the legislature should hold out some peculiar inducement to encourage such an undertaking.
3. That this Council is of opinion that a grant of Crown land in fee simple ought to be made to any company incorporated by an act of this Council, not only of the quantity required along the line for the construction of the railway, but that by way of bonus the company should also be permitted to make selections of other portions of land, free of charge, to a reasonable extent; similar encouragement having been afforded in the British North American Colonies.
4. That in addition, the legislature ought to guarantee for a limited time the regular payment to the shareholders for a term of years a dividend at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum upon the first £100,000 of the capital subscribed, security for the same being taken by the government on the tolls collected by the company.
5. That as a large amount of money is lying unemployed, and consequently unproductive, in the Savings' Bank, the Council is of opinion that a sum not exceeding £30,000 might be advantageously invested by the government, in behalf of that institution, in shares in any such company.
6. That the foregoing resolutions be communicated to his Excellency the Governor, with a copy of the report of the select committee on railways; and that his Excellency be respectfully requested to take the same into his favourable consideration, and also to bring the subject generally under the notice of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the view of obtaining the sanction of her Majesty's government to such portions of the recommendations of the Council as cannot be carried into effect by the colonial government.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that he should move for copies of correspondence between the Mayor of Melbourne and the government, relative to the formation of the Botanic Garden at Port Phillip.

ASTRONOMER ROYAL.

Mr. MURRAY rose to move the resolutions standing in his name:—

1. That the establishment of an observatory in the neighbourhood of Sydney is an object of importance, as well for scientific purposes in affording means for noting and recording terrestrial and celestial phenomena, as for facilitating those observations which are essential to safe navigation; and this Council is of opinion that a sum ought to be provided out of the general revenue, for the erection of a suitable building for that purpose, and for the payment of a salary of £300 a year to a person properly qualified for the office of Colonial Astronomer.
2. That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting him to transmit this resolution to Her Majesty's Government, with an expression of the desire of this Council that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State may be pleased to communicate with the presidents of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society, for the purpose of obtaining from them the nomination of a person whose scientific attainments render him eligible for the appointment.

He thought there were but few people in the present day who were insensible to the strong consideration to which the cultivation of the physical sciences was entitled, as a means of rendering essential service to mankind. On these grounds was the advancement of science encouraged, not only by the labours and learning of societies and individuals, but by governments, which had become aware how intimately the promotion of the physical sciences was connected with the greatness and prosperity of states. Other nations had, in the march of enlightenment and intellectual civilization, become aware that the superiority of wealth and power which Great Britain enjoyed arose mainly from her superiority in art and science, by means of which her resources had been so infinitely developed, her commerce so widely extended. They had awoke to this truth, and they were now following her example—following in the same path—emulating her in the same struggle for pre-eminence. They were now forming their own institutions, in which these sciences could be studied; and sending out their own sons into the remote portions of the earth, to gather the information which the wise of every country had bestowed upon their kind. The perfection of the physical sciences was, in fact, working out the consolidation of the semi-civilization of past ages. The effect in the land from which they sprung had been most wonderful. By their intervention time and space had been almost annihilated in reference to control which by these agencies man had obtained over them. In former ages man was employed in a perpetual, an interminable struggle, to subjugate inferior animals to his will. Now, turning from these miserable aids and appliances, the powers of nature, the elements themselves were made subservient to him. First in the rank of nations, who had successfully turned their energies to these noble and exalted subjects, was their parent country; and they as the descendants of that country ought to omit no opportunity of showing that they were worthy of their race. This was the motive which induced him to put the resolutions on the paper, which he had now the honour to move, and which he hoped would receive that attentive consideration from the house which the importance of the subject they involved demanded. It was known to honorable members that there was formerly an observatory at Parramatta, presided over by an officer appointed by the Home Government, and known under the title of the Astronomer Royal. The establishment of this observatory had been productive of considerable advantage to the colony, and some years ago some very interesting observations were made. For the last few years, however, nothing had been done, and in consequence of this, instructions had been received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State that the office should be discontinued. It was not this observatory that he wished to revive, for he was well aware that, situated as it was, it could be of little or no use. It was too distant for all the purposes for which it was wanted. In a maritime point of view it would be of great advantage in affording facilities for the correct regulation of instruments, but until the site of the observatory were removed, this advantage would be in a great measure lost. This colony was sometimes visited by gentlemen who were engaged in the cause of science, and a short time ago Captain Stanley, a gentleman whose attainments and experience entitled his opinion to the highest respect, had expressed his sentiments in favour of such an institution as that which he now proposed, and had pointed out a spot situated a short distance from Bradley's Head, as perfectly adapted for the erection of such a building. It was true that this land happened to be private property, but he believed he was authorised to state that the proprietor was willing to give two acres of land gratuitously for such a purpose. It might be remarked that there was an institution of this kind already at the Cape of Good Hope, which was in the same latitude as this colony, and that therefore it was not necessary that there should be an observatory here—but it was desirable that the observations on the celestial phenomena should be as perfect and as accurate as possible, (the nature of the climate—the peculiar adaptation of its generally clear atmosphere, gave this colony more than ordinary advantages for making these observations on the heavenly bodies), and the results scientifically recorded. He might advert particularly to the double stars as deserving great attention, it being a theory which obtained much among scientific men that this earth belonged to one of these binary systems. It would take some fifty years to establish this theory; but it was most desirable that the observations should be kept up during that period. Independently of these, however, there were other considerations which should induce them to desire an institution like this. It was supposed that many of these double stars were attended by planets—which from the state of the atmosphere and other natural causes could not be distinctly ascertained at home, but probably might here. On these grounds he thought it very desirable that they should have an observatory in the colony presided over by a man of scientific attainments. Then, in reference to the practical utility of such an institution, he thought it extremely desirable that the means should be afforded of correcting nautical instruments. A vast amount of useful scientific information could too be collected by such an institution, forming, as it would, a kind of a centre where the opinions of scientific men relative to the phenomena of this hemisphere would rest. It was for many reasons most desirable to know, what had lately been conjectured and in some degree established, whether the winds were not subjected to similar uniform rules as those by which the other portions of the natural economy were governed. [The honorable member here quoted an account of certain observations and experiments made by her Majesty's ship Vernon in the China seas, relative to the laws of storms, printed in the *Illustrated London News* of the 20th November.] Observations could also be made on electricity and magnetism, those mysterious agents, which were so rapidly becoming more and more subdued to the purposes of man. Meteorological observations might also be made, and thus the establishment at South Head, maintained at the cost of £100 a year, might be done away with. Much information, too, that might be productive of great practical benefit, might be derived from observations on the climate of the colony. Even, however, were the establishment of an institution like this productive of no direct practical effect, he should support it, for the love of science alone. He believed that as a purely scientific institution it would do the colony much good. The tendency of the study of the physical sciences, was to advance the civilization of a community amongst which it was encouraged, as well as to elevate the mind and extend the intellect of individuals. Under the revealings of science, human pride and human passions stood rebuked before the grandeur and immensity of nature. He thought too the character of the colony would be benefitted by the possession of such an institution as this. It would show at least, that immersed as they were in business, they were not altogether insensible to those higher pursuits, the successful cultivation of which had given to their parent state its best and highest glory. With these observations he begged to move the resolutions.

Mr. BLAND seconded the resolutions.

Mr. DANGAR regretted that he could not agree with the honorable member for Murray as to the necessity of the colony being at the expense of maintaining an observatory. He fully agreed with that honorable member as to the excellence of such institutions, and of the benefits afforded by them, not only to the cause of science, but to the practical advantage of communities. But he considered the establishment of an observatory to be a national, not a colonial one, and this colony, in particular, was in far too infantine a state to attempt such an undertaking. The state of the revenue, and the numerous claims upon it, rendered it impossible to do so with justice to itself. There were institutions of this character maintained at the Cape of Good Hope and the West Indies by the home government, and he did not see why the interests of science should not be equally promoted in this, as in other colonies. But these were institutions that were spread over the world. They were for the benefit of the world at large. The information they were the means of affording, was applicable to every country, became available to every philosopher or student. Their tendency was to work out much good; it was not by young countries, still less by almost infantine dependencies, that these institutions could be supported. They must be supported by older countries. He did not attempt to argue that a building of this description, conducted in the manner proposed by the honorable member for Murray, would not be productive of much good—good to the cause of science generally, and practical good to the colony. But it ought not to be done at the expense of the colony. He looked upon the discontinuance of the office of royal astronomer here to be another link in the chain of evidence that this colony was doomed to the disregard and neglect of the home government. He was not prepared to vote for resolutions involving this serious expense, in aid of the cause of science, while the public roads of the colony remained unformed—bridges unbuilt. Let the thoroughfares of the colony, by which alone its produce could be brought to the sea coast, be first put in proper order, before that house would be justified in voting money for any such purpose as this. If older colonies should not erect such an institution here, at some future period, when it had attained a more matured position, it might be proper for the colony to establish one itself, but certainly not at present.

Mr. LAMB: Although aware of the benefit which an institution like this would be to the cause of science in general, and that it would afford some practical benefit to the mercantile marine of the colony, still he regretted that he was unable to support the motion of his honorable friend. He could not consider that the Council was treated fairly by the home government, which had established similar institutions in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and in the West Indies, whilst it had thought proper to withdraw such an institution from this colony. Nor could he see that the address proposed by his honorable friend was likely to have the effect he anticipated. It was admitted in the first instance that the object of such an institution was an imperial one, and consequently while it existed in the colony it was maintained out of imperial funds. But the home government had withdrawn it, plainly showing that it was not considered that the cause of science was benefitted to any extent by the existence of such an institution here. Neither did he like investing the home government with patronage of this sort. The appointments to offices in this colony by the home government had not turned out so satisfactorily as to induce him to wish to see them increased. He did not think in a maritime point of view that the introduction would be productive of that extended good which the honorable gentleman seemed to think. The theory of storms was no doubt a very interesting and a very important subject; but it was scarcely in an observatory that much information on this subject could be acquired, but rather from a collection of facts such as Colonel Reid had founded his opinions upon. It would doubtless be a great advantage to the captains of merchant ships to have their chronometers rightly adjusted; but to vote £300, and he thought it would require double £300 a year to keep up this establishment would by paying rather too high for it. He did not see that it was the time to bring forward any expense that was not absolutely necessary. By their votes already they had, for the present, completely exhausted the treasury chest; and it would be wise to wait at least till they saw whether they could afford any additional expenditure.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY admitted the desirability of this institution, and regretted the decision at which the home government had arrived respecting it. But though he regretted that decision, he was not surprised by it, for certainly little had been done at the observatory for some time past. The despatch of the 3rd of June, 1847, from the Colonial Secretary, stated, that the results which had been obtained from this institution were not such as warranted the continuance of the expense of its maintenance. A previous despatch had desired that a report of the observations which had been made should be sent home, and that in future an annual report should be made; but the health of the officer having failed there was but very little to report upon. The question of expenses seemed to have arisen, and the result was a determination not to continue the establishment. Whether the appointment of such an officer should be again renewed at the colonial expense was a question for the Council to consider. It certainly was a very considerable expense, being no less than £300 a year, besides the outlay for a building. He agreed with the honorable member for Miller's Point, that this was not the time to bring these resolutions forward, for if they were carried the practical effect would be, that they would pledge their successors to vote this money, because if the Governor should make the representation to the home government, which he was asked to make in the address, and an appointment should be made, he took it that the next Council would be bound, in justice and in honour, to vote the salary. He thought if such an appointment were made, there ought to be some check on such an officer, such as the appointment of a visiting board, and also that reports should be annually made, a copy of which, for the advancement of science generally, should be forwarded to the Astronomical Society in England. There was no doubt, in a practical point of view, that it was very desirable that captains of ships should have the opportunity of correcting their chronometers, and he believed there were few places possessed of a trade so extended as Sydney, that did not possess such an advantage. But it did occur to him that this benefit might probably be obtained in some other manner at a cheaper rate. He agreed also that it would be creditable to the character of the colony to possess an institution like this. But he must say he felt some doubt as to this question. He looked upon it as an institution that would have a twofold operation, it would advance the cause of science, which was an imperial purpose, and should be paid for out of colonial funds, and it would work a practical benefit to the colony which ought to be paid for out of the local revenue. The institution would work both practically and scientifically, and therefore it appeared to him that it would be a fair proposition that the expense should be divided equally between the imperial and colonial revenue. He certainly must own he was favourable to the establishment of such an institution; but as a matter of prudence he hardly felt at liberty to support the resolutions.

Mr. ROBINSON agreed with the Colonial Secretary that the institution would effect a twofold purpose—one a colonial purpose, one an imperial purpose, and therefore that half the expense should be defrayed out of imperial funds, and half out of colonial funds. He deprecated the continual attacks on the home government, accusing it of partiality and injustice to this colony. He felt persuaded that such attacks could only do the colony harm, as he believed the Secretary of State was anxious to do all he could do for them and the colony; but he was sometimes misled by the difference of opinions which prevailed on many subjects amongst the colonists themselves.

Mr. LOWE did not think it advisable that

they should enter into this kind of partnership with the home government, the only result of which would be a speedy dissolution, by which all the expense would be left upon them, together with the officer appointed by the home government. It was some excuse for the home government that they had an observatory at the Cape which was in the same latitude as the colony, the latitude was of far more importance in respect to scientific astronomical observations than the longitude. He must beg leave to compliment the hon. member for Murray for the very able manner in which he had dealt with the subject; but it was not love for science or enthusiasm in the cause of science which ought to direct the votes of that house. He had hard, stern, realities, and he thought the hon. member's speech supplied an argument against this proposal at such a time as the present, and he had said that the aids of science were sought after the first advance in civilization had been made. But they did not possess even the elementary appliances of civilization in the colony as yet. While they had their rivers impassable — woods impenetrable — while they were in want of railways and electric telegraphs, he could not consent to leave this earth and soar into the regions of science. He agreed with the honorable member for Northumberland, that these things ought to be done first, and that they could not at present afford the expense of this institution. He did not think that by opposing this vote they would be obstructing the cause of science. It was not only by taking observations that science was advanced. Such observations did not necessarily advance the cause of science at all. It was by study, by comparing, generalizing, by mental and intellectual labour, that the cause of science was promoted. To be an astronomer, a man must be a very profound mathematician, and to become so was just as open for him here as elsewhere, and just as open, whether they have an observatory or had not. He thought that if they could afford to vote money for purely scientific purposes, it would be better expended in a geological survey of the colony. As, however, he did not wish to vote against this motion directly, he should move the previous question.

Mr. MURRAY briefly replied: He thanked the honorable member for Auckland for his complimentary speech, but beyond a love for and admiration of science, he did not profess to be versed in any branch of it. The honorable and learned member seemed to forget that if observations were not taken, gifted minds could not reflect and generalize upon them. He regretted much that the Colonial Secretary did not seem to be in favour of this motion—he did not think the question of expense was one which ought to induce the house to forego the advantages to the colony which this institution would confer—and he was told the expense of the building would be only about £450 while the annual expense would be £300, and deducting the £100 a year now expended on the meteorological station at South Head, only £200 a year. He quite admitted that there was much individual distress in the colony, but the country at large was progressing amazingly, and he contended there was no fear for the revenue at all—and if they could not afford so small a sum for this purpose, he must say the colony would be justly open to the reproach that they held these subjects in very light estimation.

The house then divided on the previous question, when there appeared—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Bland.	Mr. Allen.
Mr. Robinson.	Mr. Lamb.
Mr. Icely.	Mr. Cowper.
Colonial Secretary.	Mr. Wentworth.
Mr. Ebden.	Mr. Lowe.
Collector of Customs.	Mr. Dangar.
Attorney-General.	Colonial Treasurer.
Mr. Grant.	Auditor-General.
Mr. Murray, Teller.	Mr. Donaldson.
	Mr. Parker, Teller.

The previous question being carried by a majority of 10 to 9.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved for leave to bring in a bill for applying certain sums arising from the revenue receivable in New South Wales to the service thereof for the year 1849, and for further appropriating the said revenue.

Leave granted, and bill read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL.

The house went into committee for the further consideration of the Individual Members of Joint Stock Companies Bill.

The different clauses were passed through committee, and the bill having been reported by the chairman, was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

VALIDITY OF GRANTS OF LAND BILL.

The Validity of Grants of Land Bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be presented to his Excellency the Governor by the Speaker, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Auditor-General.

BOURKE-STREET BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the bill for removing certain obstructions in Bourke-street. The object of the bill was to remove the obstructions, and to give compensation to the parties whose property would be affected by such removal.

The bill was read a second time, and the house went into committee upon it.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit on Monday next.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

The Commercial Bank Bill was read a third time and passed, and was ordered to be presented to His Excellency the Governor for the Royal Assent, by the Speaker, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Treasurer.

THE LAW SIMPLIFYING BILL.

The house went into committee on the bill to simplify the law in certain respects.

The 3rd clause was struck out.

The clauses relating to the Insolvency Act were withdrawn, Mr. LOWE stating that as they opened a wide field, and there was much difference of opinion on them, it would be well to postpone their consideration until the whole question of insolvency and bankruptcy could be reviewed.

The clause enabling parties to proceed in Equity by rule nisi, instead of bill, was passed, as was a clause authorising the Judges to make rules on the subject.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a clause was added enabling sheriffs' bailiffs to sell goods taken in execution, without an auctioneer's license.

The bill was then reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

The Legal Profession Bill was recommitted and some verbal alterations made. It was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.

Council adjourned at half-past seven to Monday next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

BEFORE their Honors the three Judges.

GAOL DELIVERY.

William Bush, James Grey, William Godsoe, and Henry Whittall, convicted of a conspiracy to revolt on board the whaling barque Arabian, before his Honor the Chief Justice, were placed in the dock.

The CHIEF JUSTICE passed sentence as follows:—

William Bush, James Grey, William Godsoe, and Henry Whittall;—You have been found guilty of conspiring together, being at the time seamen on board the British barque Arabian, on the high seas, in the prosecution of a whaling voyage, commenced from this port in January last, to put an end to that voyage, and compel the master of the vessel to release a fellow seaman from confinement,—by refusing to do any duty whatever in the vessel, and at the same time announcing to the captain your determination not to do any such duty until your comrade was released. In fact, you all did accordingly refuse to do duty: and the captain being thus deprived of so large a proportion of his crew, immediately returned to Sydney.

Cases of this kind are unfortunately not of rare occurrence. Instances of insubordination in whaling vessels, have repeatedly been before this Court of late; sometimes by prosecutions for revolt, or endeavouring to make a revolt, at others for conspiring to put an end to the voyage, or to force the master to some line of conduct desired by the men, by refusing to do duty, and the like. From such causes, it has appeared in evidence that (as in the present case and that of the nine sailors sentenced on Thursday last,) valuable enterprises have been defeated, and enormous losses sustained, to the injury not only of the owners but all concerned in the undertaking. The individuals, on the other hand, by whom so much mischief has been occasioned, have themselves suffered still more severely, by the total loss of all their share in the undertaking, and wages, if any, with perhaps a protracted imprisonment in the vessel, ending by superadded punishment here. We may, therefore, render an acceptable service to all parties interested in so important a subject, by recapitulating the law which governs the relation of Master and Seaman, such as it will be found to have been laid down by learned writers and Judges, and on different occasions from this Bench. First, then, for the seaman's protection, a form of Articles (or agreement between him and the Master) is prescribed by law; and any agreement inconsistent with its provisions, is declared not to be binding on the seaman. But, having entered into valid articles, every seaman is bound to obey all his captain's lawful commands; he is to be diligent in his duty; and must conduct himself at all times, in an orderly manner. The breach of any of these duties, by mutiny, turbulence, or disobedience of orders, subjects the offender to personal restraint or correction. (See Serjeant Shee's edition of Lord Tenterden's work, p. 172.) In the case of the *Exeter*, Lord Stowell observes—"As to disobedience to a lawful command, it is an offence of the highest kind. The Court will be particularly attentive, to preserve that subordination and discipline on board of ship, which are so indispensably necessary for the preservation of the whole service, and of every person concerned in it." He then adds—"A peremptory or harsh tone, or an overcharged manner in the exercise of authority, will never be held by this Court to justify resistance." (2. Rob. Adm. R. 261.) Lord Tenterden lays down the law thus. "The master has authority over all the mariners on board the ship; and it is their duty to obey his commands, in all lawful matters relating to the navigation of the ship, and the preservation of good order. In case of disobedience, or disorderly conduct, he may lawfully correct them in a reasonable manner; his authority in this respect being analogous to that of a parent over his child, or of a master over his apprentice or scholar. Such an authority is absolutely necessary to the safety of the ship, and of the lives of the persons on board." (Shee's Abb. 177.) Seamen, however, are not left to the caprice, nor absolutely to the discretion of the master, irrespective of subsequent amenability to law, should he tyrannically or vexatiously exercise that power. Lord Tenterden adds—"But it behoves the master to be very careful in the exercise of it: and not to make his parental power a pretext for cruelty and oppression. The master may be called upon by action at law, to answer to a mariner who has been beaten or imprisoned by him, or by his order, in the course of his voyage; and, for the justification of his conduct, he should be able to show not only that there was a sufficient cause for chastisement, but also that the chastisement itself was reasonable and moderate; otherwise the mariner may recover damages proportionate to the injury received." In the case of the Agincourt, Lord Stowell speaks of the power of a master, in cases of gross misbehaviour, to inflict corporal punishment on a mariner, as one "hardly to be disputed." (1. Hagg. Rep. 271.) He proceeds to lay down certain rules, however, for the restriction or due exercise of that right; to which it is to be desired that all masters of ships would pay attention. These are, first, that the punishment be with due moderation;—secondly, that in all cases which will admit of delay, there should be a formal inquiry, and that the seaman should be heard in his defence; and thirdly, that the master should consult with some of his officers before the decision. The same power in the master, with similar qualifications and rules, will be found recognised by Lord Chief Justice Tindale, in the case of *Murray* v. *Moutrie*, 6 C. and P. 471.

On the other hand, as is remarked by the learned writer already quoted, when citing the last case, it may happen that the very offence corrected by the Master, may have been caused or aggravated by his own misconduct or indiscretion. (See p. 180.) In all cases where this shall appear, the Court will immediately take care that the seaman, if convicted here of any offence springing from such a cause, shall suffer a proportionably light punishment. To do equal justice, all the circumstances must be taken into consideration. A mariner who may have been goaded into turbulence, or irritated into disobedience of a vexatious order, or have been the victim of ill usage, by bad or insufficient provisions, or oppressive conduct of any kind, will not be visited with that condign punishment which is due to offences, the result only of his own bad or ungoverned passions, or of determined contempt for constituted authority. The law, however, it is to be clearly understood and remembered, must be vindicated. Let seamen trust to it, and not seek to take it into their own hands. If their commander shall misconduct himself, they will find a remedy in this Court. He is not merely liable to an action for damages, but (in all cases of violence) to prosecution criminally. But, while on board his vessel, he must be obeyed; or the seaman must abide the consequences. It cannot be, that the crew are to judge of the acts or orders of their commander, and then to act for themselves according to their own views. Decent expostulation with him may be proper; against respectful remonstrances on any fit occasion, no exception could really be taken. But, after all, he must for the time be the judge. No vessel could be navigated, no mercantile enterprise safely be undertaken, in any other state of things. Even the existence of real grievances, hard perhaps to be borne, (whatever degree of palliation their existence may afford, when the question of *punishment* comes to be considered,) will be no excuse for acts of resistence or insubordination. In the case of the King *v.* Hastings, 1 M. C. C. R. 82, the Judges unanimously resolved that making, or endeavouring to make a revolt, was punishable as piracy, (under the statute of 11 and 12. W. 3. c. 7. s. 9,) although the only object of the men was, in fact, to procure a redress of grievances—and not to take the vessel, or commit any other act more strictly termed piracy. So, in the recent case of the Queen *v.* M'Gregor, for endeavouring to make a revolt on board the Esther, a South Sea whaler, Lord Abinger told the Jury, that the uniting in a common design to prevent the captain from putting a man in irons, and calling on others of the crew to assist, amounted in law to that crime. The man in question, it appears, had refused to do duty, on account of the insupportable heat of the sleeping place; of which all the crew had frequently complained. The captain, on the following day, ordered him to work; and he again refused. On this, the captain ordered him to be put in irons; when the prisoner, with others, interfered to prevent it; using threatening language, and running to a boat at the side, where arms were kept. Lord Abinger held, that the putting of the man into irons was justifiable, notwithstanding that his refusal to work proceeded from the cause stated; that is, a desire only to redress a grievance. (1. C. and K. 432.)

Such, then, was the law of the case.

His Honor then briefly went through the facts of the case as detailed in evidence. He stated that the Judges were unanimous that the conduct of the captain throughout had not only been justifiable, but that he had acted rightly. Taking into consideration the recommendation to mercy of the jury towards Grey, Godsoe, and Whittall, the sentence of the Court on these three prisoners would be four months imprisonment in Sydney Gaol; while that of Bush, whose conduct throughout appeared to be as bad as it was possible to be, was, that he should be imprisoned in the gaol of Parramatta for eighteen months.

ABDUCTION.

James Butler Kinchela, convicted of the abduction of Mary Anne Gill, before Mr. [illegible] was brought up for sentence,

Mr. HOLROYD moved an arrest of judgment, that His Honor the Judge, who had tried the case, had refused to hear evidence material to the defence, and which the defendant was entitled to offer. He should therefore pray that the judgment of the Court might be arrested till the first day of next term, when the defendant would move for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE stated that the practice in cases of felony or misdemeanor was to sentence immediately, and the only cases in which this rule was departed from were those in which points were specially reserved for argument by the Judge. If there was any objection to make, it would be better argued at once, as they were as much the Supreme Court, sitting as they were to deliver the Gaol, as they would be if sitting in the Banco Court.

Mr. HOLROYD stated that he had followed what he conceived to be the practice of the Court, and at present was not prepared with the affidavits on which to argue the objection he had taken to the last trial.

The Attorney-General making no objection, judgment was allowed to stand over till next term, during the four first days of which the counsel for the defendant might move for a new trial.

The CHIEF JUSTICE stated that it was the intention of their Honors to frame a rule of practice, under which the whole of the business relative to criminal proceedings would hereafter be disposed of before the Criminal Court.

DISCHARGED.

Henry Burgess, acquitted on a charge of forgery.

Matthew Holland, the approver in several forgery cases.

Andrew Bell, acquitted on a charge of violent assault.

Tom Jones, an aboriginal native, charged with manslaughter, but of which there was insufficient legal evidence.

Peter Hanson, charged with horse-stealing.

John Conway, William Thomas, Thomas Stephens, charged with larceny, but the witnesses gone to sea, were all discharged by proclamation.

REMANDED.

John Pitman, acquitted of horse-stealing on Tuesday last, was remanded till next session on another charge.

The remainder of the cases on the calendar were all for disposal at Quarter Sessions.

The Court adjourned sine die.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE W. A. PUREFOY, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Robert Cooper the younger, an adjourned third meeting was held, at which the following claims were proved:—John Williams, £2 8s.; George Allen, £85 8s. The assignees handed in their report, which was read to the meeting. The insolvent made an offer of composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound on all debts proved, one-half to be paid on the 31st March, 1849, and the second on the 31st March, 1850, the payments to be secured by endorsement, and the insolvent also agreeing to pay all law expenses not exceeding £20. The offer was unanimously accepted.

In the estate of Dunlop and Co., an adjourned special meeting, relative to the proof of a debt on the part of the estate of Drake and Co. was held. After some points had been argued by Messrs. Broadhurst and Josephson, the meeting was further adjourned until the 13th instant two P.M.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of John Sells, deceased, a special meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of Henry J. Lopdell, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past 11.

MEETINGS FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of Thomas Wright, a first meeting, at 11 o'clock.

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed James Nichol, Esq., of Clairevaulx, Beardy Plains, and Andrew Watson, Esq., of Kalangadoo, near Mount Gambier, district of Port Phillip, to be Magistrates of the territory and its dependencies.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian papers.)

THE scarcity of water and feed in the Loddon district has caused a great falling off in the number of lambs this season. The *Portland Guardian* of the 26th ultimo, thus alludes to the prevalence of crime in the interior:—"Crime is becoming rampant in the district, simply because we have no Circuit Court to try offenders. A public-house on the Portland road was entered on Tuesday evening, and a loaded pistol presented to the female in the bar. The scoundrel was not drunk, but wanted liquor; being refused, he presented the pistol, which went off, and lodged its contents in the wall, above the head of his object: the man is known, but no life being lost he is allowed to escape."—There was a great deal of rain in the neighbourhood of Melbourne last week.—The following resolution was passed by the Melbourne Town Council:—That a select committee be appointed to inquire and report to this Council upon the best means of improving the sanatory condition of Melbourne, and preventing nuisances; and also to report upon the best means of preventing trades injurious to the health of the inhabitants from being carried on within the precints of the said city, as incorporated by law.—The medical men of Melbourne have recently performed a number of operations on patients under the influence of chloroform.—The Town Council of Melbourne are petitioning the government not to expend £2500 in conveying water from the Yarra to the shipping at the beach; they say the town ought to be first supplied with water.—Two young men were fined at Melbourne last week for carrying firearms on a Sunday.—An officer of the New Zealand Company had proceeded to the Southern Island of New Zealand to endeavour to purchase the whole of the land between Okaroa and Otakou.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. STEWART.—At his Stables, York-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dray, Gig, Harness, &c.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, Sperm Oil, American Clocks; at 12 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Rock Salt, Ox Tongues.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At Bon Accord Wharf, late Kellie's, at 12 o'clock, Damaged Wheat and Flour.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Paintings, Looking-glasses, Bagatelle Table, Woollen and Linen Girth Web, Bootmakers' Web, Chair Seating, Drapers' Web, Leather, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins (Basils), Table Sugar, Iron Palisading, Carpenters' Braces, Bits, Gimlets, Shawls, Table Covers, Moleskin, Colonial Tweed, Waistcoats, Sundries, and an Iron-grey Town Cob.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock, 30 Acre Farm in the Parish of St. George; at the Australian Hotel, George-street, Windsor, at 12 o'clock, a 60 Acre Farm at South Creek.

THE SICK MAN'S DREAM.

SOME of our benevolent readers, more disposed to literature than to business, have required us to give them some further notices of Mr. Bat, the Night Poet, and his writings. We are always glad to gratify the good natured, and especially the tender and pitiful of the fair sex. We therefore turn again to the Sick Man's Dream.

We left the hero in a day dream somewhat similar to that in which Alnaschar of the Arabian Nights, indulged, or that which is ascribed to the "foolish village maid," in the well-known English ballad, the result of which last was that "eggs and milk and gown of silk went floating down the stream." It is not to be wondered at by any one who knows human nature, that simultaneously with the rise and enlargement in our hero's imagination of the numerous improvements of which his broad estate was capable, there should also have risen and swollen an emotion of pride unsuitable to man in this his precarious sublunary condition. Humanæ res sunt fragiles et caducæ. And so it proved here. The poet proceeds to describe the following further appearances in his dream—(that is, in his day dream, or dream within a dream—for there it was we left him in closing our last notice)—the felling, sawing, and burning of timber; the splitting of shingles and fencing stuff; the stumping, grubbing up of roots with the breaking-up hoe and pick; the ploughing, hoeing, sowing, chipping in, and drilling, of various cereal seeds; the planting of vines, oranges, peaches, quinces, lemons, olives, citrons, apples and pears, figs, filberts, almonds, pomegranates and mulberries; the fencing with two-railed fences, three-railed fences, four-railed pig-proof fences, five-foot close fences, and eight-foot handsome batten fences; the constructing of slip-panels on the most approved plan, and the hanging of self-shutting gates; the erection of stockyards, barnyards, barns with smooth hard floors, and doors duly placed for ventilation, stables, milking bails, fowl-houses, cart-sheds, and dog-kennels; thrashing machines and windmills, slab huts roofed with bark, weatherboard cottages shingled and verandahed, and a commodious stone house in a charming situation for the proprietor's residence. These are all struck off in glowing rhymes, for which we regret we cannot find room, and which would be spoiled by abridgement. No feature of rural life indeed seems omitted except matters connected with pigs and piggeries, which Mr. Batt explains to us he has never yet found himself in a sufficiently happy vein to make tolerable poetry of. Our fair readers will remember Cowper's description of a stercoraceous heap in the Task—but Mr. Batt's operations on guano far exceed him. The effects are astonishing. It is not by months, or even weeks they are measured—Mr. Bat is obliged to resort to his eight day-clock, in order that the vigour of this life-exciting substance may be adequately depicted.

> Like hoar frost in the wintry morn it shone,
> Where hoarfrost never yet methinks was known,
> Upon th' unharrow'd furrow, brown and raw,
> Where living blade was not nor wither'd straw,

Of course there could not be either blade or straw because the ground had just been ploughed carefully by a first-rate ploughman from Renfrewshire, but Mr. Bat mentions the circumstance to show that it could not be hoarfrost but guano, for there was nothing to attract the former. Thus judiciously does he mingle practical truths with ideal creations.

It seems the guano had been spread the previous afternoon, which accounts for its being there. On the day we are now at they gave it a shallow cross ploughing.

> Next morning to that field our course we steer'd,
> Nor guano there, nor yet hoarfrost appear'd!

Certainly not, the former was ploughed in, and the latter, as before stated, does not fancy ploughed land. Our readers, who will remember the figurative application to marine purposes of the expression "to plough," as in "the sailor ploughs the main,"—(indeed, Betham, in his Etruria, proves that Phœnician navigators were simply ocean ploughers) - cannot fail to observe how beautifully Mr. Bat has returned the compliment—"to the field we steer'd our course." At eight o'clock on the following morning

> The sheet-wrapp'd sower now with steady strides
> Steps out, and to the lap of earth confides
> The germs of many a damper, precious wheat!
> May never friend of mine have worse to eat!

Than what? than wheat or than damper?—Mark the delicious ambiguity. In this and like mystifications of idea, true poetry is enveloped. At the same time complete precision is given to the main facts that it was wheat they were sowing, and damper they were accustomed to eat. We presume yeast for loaves, was not easily had. Indeed, as the poet afterwards was to sing of vintage toils and joy, and to wine-making, he was naturally unwilling to encourage any idea connected with beer. "May never friend of mine have worse to eat!" Good—we like damper ourselves extremely, that is with exercise and fresh air in the country; but we question if it would agree with us, sitting here, as we do, sedulous and sedentary, worrying ourselves with anxiety for the public good, from morn till dewy eve, and often half the night through, and breathing nothing but Sydney dust, and the smell of gas.

This process of confiding the seed to the lap of mother earth is (as our country readers are no doubt aware) not completed until the grain sown is covered in. There are indeed five ways of committing seeds to earth—dibbling—chipping in—drilling—scattering for poultry—and broad-cast. The object is in all cases the same, a future return. The methods are, however, different. Thus, in the first way, the covering is effected by a lateral pressure of the dibble; in the second, by a stroke or draught of the hoe; in the third, by a draught of the hoe or plough, or by a pressure downwards of the superincumbent roller; in the fourth, by a picking up and deposition (not sworn to) in the interior of the fowl; and in the fifth, by harrowing. It is evident that the wheat in question was sown broad-cast and harrowed.

> With iron teeth we broke the knotty clods,
> And shut the seeds and phosphates in their damp abodes.

These lines are not like Mr. Bat's at all. We must really criticise him most severely. They are objectionable on several grounds. In the first place "clods and abodes" are not corresponding rhymes, a short and a long syllable are quite inadmissible as rhymes. In the second place, the Alexandrine is unsuitable, there is no climax or any other peculiarity in the sense requiring or warranting such a deviation from the ordinary heroic line—"the sound should seem an echo to the sense." In the third place, "abodes" implies permanency or fixity of tenure. Now it is intended and expected that the seeds and phosphates shall germinate, combine into radicles, and emerge into organised vegetable structures almost immediately, not remain inert, as indeed afterwards actually proves to be the case.

> With iron teeth we broke the knotty clods
> And shut the seeds and phospates in their damp abodes.

Oh, Noctivagus! Shocking! Really we must mend this couplet ourselves before we can go a bit further—Clods—lods—pods—plods—cods—rods—hods—sods—tods—odds—qui, quæ, quods—ye gods!

> —"The tyrant totters and the senate nods,
> Die all, die nobly, die like demigods!"

Oh, we must give it all up for the present.

It may be thought we have expended too much time on these rural operations, in describing which we cannot say Mr. Bat shines so much as in the pathetic department. But our readers will find we shall make them miserable enough when we come to the worthy improver's disappointments and embarrassments in next chapter.

THE POLICE OFFICE.—The Mayor and Captain Innes were yesterday assisted on the Bench by Mr. Flood, who was one of the magistrates summoned for the day, Mr. Fanning, the second gentleman on the roster, failed in his attendance. Alderman Allen and Mr. Botts are on the roster for to-day.

HORSE STEALING.—James Welsh, the particulars of the charge against whom for stealing some horses from Mr. G. S. Hall, of Portland Head, were given in our last issue, was yesterday committed for trial.

COCKATOO ISLAND.—The number of prisoners on this island on the 1st instant was 151, and who were classified as follows:—Under sentence of transportation 27, of these 25 were free previous to present conviction, and 2 bond; under sentence to hard labour on the roads 18, of these 14 were free and 4 bond; in iron gang 51, of whom 18 were free and 33 bond; under sentence to house of correction, 1 bond; under sentence for definite periods, 5 bond: under sentence until further order, or for remainder of home sentence, 49 bond.

BEING AN ILLEGAL DISTANCE FROM A CART.—A person of the name of Carmell was yesterday mulct by the Police Bench in 10s. fine, and 2s. 6d. costs, for being an illegal distance from a cart he was driving. The case was rather a gross one, on the defendant's own admission, as he stated that had he kept within the prescribed distance of his horse's head, the animal could not, as did occur, have run against and knocked down some paling on the side of the street, but in order to have prevented this he should have had to walk through some heavy mud, which he did not like.

POCKET PICKING.—A man of the name of Iverson was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Court, charged with having, on the previous evening, in the pit of the Victoria Theatre, picked the pocket of Mr. Jobson, who stated that feeling his keys fall down inside the leg of his trousers, and knowing that he had not disturbed them from his pocket, he was induced, suspecting he had been robbed, to examine those in his coat, when he found that some ivory tablets and a cigar case had been abstracted from one of them. Entertaining the belief that the prisoner, who was sitting immediately behind him, was the thief, he rose, and was proceeding to the pit door, when he did the same, and contrived to get there before him; but he, however, overtook him on the staircase, and stopping him desired him to give up the articles which he had stolen from him, and after a few denials and asseverations of innocence, finding that Mr. Jobson was about to convey him to a constable, he produced the tablets from his pocket and gave them up; but expressed something like surprise that the cigar case should also be required to be returned. At this moment a friend of Mr. Jobson's happened to come up to where he and the prisoner were, on which the latter started off into Pitt-street, closely pursued by the former, who on coming up with him received a severe blow from Iverson before he could be secured by the police. Iverson, when called on for his defence, stated he could have none, as he had never seen either Mr. Jobson or his friend before in his life, and that they and the constable, in the testimony they had given, were labouring under a mistake of identity. The bench, however, were of a contrary opinion, and committed for trial.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon an old man, whose name is at present unknown, went to a lodging house in Market-street kept by a person of the name of Conlon, and asked for a bed for the night, to which he shortly afterwards retired. He appeared at the time to be very weak, and soon after being in bed asked for a drink of water, with which he was supplied. Shortly afterwards, on one of the inmates of the house going into the room, he was discovered to be dead.

ERRATA.—In the letter of X. Y. Z., the following corrections are requested to be made. They occurred from the badness of the MS.:—Eleventh paragraph, fourth line from bottom, read "terms" instead of "law." Twelfth, thirteenth, and part of fourteenth paragraphs, are extracts from Bell's Commentary. Third line of thirteenth paragraph read "creditors" for "commissioners." Fifth line, fourteenth paragraph, read "creditors" for "court." Ninth line from bottom of fourteenth paragraph, introduce the words "or between it and by." Sixteenth paragraph, second line, "give" for "gave."

TICKETS OF LEAVE CANCELLED.—The following prisoners of the crown have had their tickets of leave cancelled for the reasons stated against their respective names:—Charles Jones, per Westmoreland, for immoral conduct; Melbourne bench. Thomas Smith, per York, for stealing; Windsor bench. John Norris, per Eden, for damaging machinery; Maitland bench. William Buckley, per John Barry, for being absent from his district; Campbelltown bench. William Gullen, per Portsea, for disorderly conduct; Sydney bench. William Murphy alias Smith, per Blenheim, being unable to support himself; Maitland bench. William Jones, per Barossa, being unable to support himself: Bathurst bench. James Atkinson, per Guildford, for being absent from his district; Windsor bench. George Hodges, per Marquis of Hastings, for assault; Cassilis bench. Bella or Isabella M'Nichol, per Surry, for being absent from her district; Sydney bench. Timothy Duffy, per Countess of Harcourt, being committed for trial; Brisbane bench. James Bishop, per Parkfield, for being absent from his district; Windsor bench. John Whittle, per Asia, for being absent from his district; Windsor bench. Richard Jones, per Lord Lyndoch, for being absent from his district; Windsor bench. William Foster, per Elizabeth, being unable to support himself; Maitland bench. Ellen Reece, per John Renwick, for being absent from her district; Singleton bench. James M'Kelligat, per Blenheim 1, for stealing; Sydney bench.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRANSACTIONS during the week have been to a larger amount than we have had to report for some time past. British manufactures of various descriptions continue in request, and supplies moderate. Imports of Eastern produce are still being forced upon the market, which cause the trade to be very cautious of laying in stocks.

Ales—In wood and bottle—We notice little alteration in this market.
Anchors—Still in request.
Bath Bricks—Enquiries.
Blue—Sales at auction have been at 9d.
Brandy—Martel's—Higher rates are looked for; no large sales have been effected; in small quantities it moves off at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.
" In Hennessy's there is little doing, the principal enquiry being for the former brand.
Camp Ovens—Enquiries, light stocks.
Carbonate of Soda—Continues scarce.
Carraway Seed—Sales at auction have been at 5d. to 5½d.
Cigars—190,000 4s offered for sale at auction were not disposed of, the highest bids being 37s. to to 38s., at which rates they were withdrawn.
Cloves—A fine sample of Bourbon offered for sale at auction was taken at 9d. The demand is still limited.
Coffee—This article continues exceedingly dull; stocks are heavy, and consequently there is little prospect of an advance for a considerable time.
Cordage—English—Some trifling sales have been effected at 42s.
Currants—The trade being now supplied, fresh importations will be difficult of sale; at present they can only be placed in small lots at 5½d.
Figs—Good new fruit meets ready sale as they come to hand, at 10d.
Flax—New Zealand—Enquiries.
Flour—Firsts—The nominal price at the mills is £11 per ton, cash, but at this rate no large purchases can be made; £13 per ton is asked in most instances by the merchants, who are holders, and under this figure only small quantities can be obtained; neither millers nor merchants are willing to reduce stocks at present rates, anticipating an advance of £2 per ton during the ensuing week; being impressed with the same idea, the principal consumers have been supplying themselves largely.
Fruits—Bottled—Sales at auction have been at a reduction, say at 14s. 6d. to 16s., late importations having considerably increased stocks.
Geneva—A small parcel, just landed, has been placed at 20s. per case of four gallons, 14 to 16 o. p. Stocks are lower than we have noticed them for some time past.
Ginger—Bleached Jamaica—moves off to the trade at 10d. to 1s.
Hollow-ware—Well assorted invoices command ready sale at remunerative rates.
Isinglass—Book—5s. 6d. per lb. is asked for superior samples.
Lead—Sales at about 25*l.*
Liquorice—May be quoted at 12d. to 13d., according to quantity and sample.
Lime-juice—Not being in brisk demand, sales at auction have been at a reduction, say at 1s. 6d.
Mace—A small parcel at auction was taken at 8d.
Muskets—May be quoted at 15s. for Tower proof.
Mustards—May be quoted at 9s. to 9s. 6d., and 15s. to 16s., and loose in tin at 14d. to 15d. For Colman's mustard considerably more is looked for.
Nails—Ewbank's continue exceedingly scarce of sizes. A large parcel of wrought nails, well-assorted, was taken at a considerable advance on cost.
Nitre—Refined—a small parcel, just landed, was placed at 50s.
Nutmegs—Continue of slow sale, the trade being supplied.
Oil—Castor—Without enquiry.
" Linseed—Boiled and raw—Little alteration in this; the principal holders asking 3s. 9d. to 4s.
" Salad, in pints—Saleable at 15s. to 17s., and half-pints, at auction, ranged as high as 12s.
Pearl Barley—In demand. Sales at 24s.
Pepper—Black—Stocks are still heavy; a small parcel was taken at auction at 2d. to 2¼d.
" White—Slow sale.
Pickles—Pints are saleable at 9s. 6d. to 10s.; quarts realised at auction 15s. 6d. to 17s. The demand for the latter is limited.
Raisins—Eleme, &c., continue in brisk demand; muscatels are in several hands, and of slow sale.
Rice—Patna—For late importations 25s. per bag is asked, at which rate considerable sales have been effected.
Rum—In this market there is little doing. For B.P., 8 to 10 O.P., 3s. 6d. is the nominal rate; but at this sales are very limited, and only to supply immediate wants.
Salt—Basket continues of very slow sale.
" Coarse Liverpool may be quoted at 55s., at which rate sales are very limited.
" Rock—Limited enquiries.
Senna—Enquiries. Light stocks.
Sheepshears—In moderate quantities move off at a fair advance on cost.
Soda Ash—Sales at 17*l.* 10s. 50 per cent.
Starch—A small parcel at auction fetched 6½d.
Sugar—China brown—About 120 tons bright ration sugar, ex Portenia, were taken at auction at £16 10s. to £17. Bidding was spirited, the whole was soon cleared in lots of ten to forty tons, principally—from its peculiar flavour this sugar is not generally liked, but when at a low figure the settlers and country storekeepers readily take it for ration purposes.
" China, white, moves off in small quantities to the trade at about £25.
" Java sugars—In these there is little doing, owing to the high rates at which they have been laid in.
" Mauritius, bright—All these better descriptions of raw sugars are much interfered with by the colonial manufactured sugar, to the refining of which considerable attention is now paid.
" Pampanga, sun-dried—Sales have been only to a small extent, and prices at £19 10s. and £20.
" Zebu—Sales of this have been at £15 to £16; nearly 300 tons of China and Manila sugars have been taken, but little of which has been placed with the grocers.
" Refined English—Holders still look for 4½d. per lb.
" Refined colonial—Stocks have been considerably reduced owing to a recent decline in price, it still moves off to the trade at 3½d. per lb.
Tea—The whole of the tea ex Portenia has been disposed of by auction at £3 10s. to £3 13s. for the Congou, and £2 13s. to £2 18s. for the hysonskin, in some instances half-chests of the latter fetched 31s. each; the whole, considering the quality, may be said to have realised full market rates. This sale does not appear to us to have influenced the market value of other teas.
Tobacco—The quantity of first quality is inconsiderable, and the demand for this description increases as the winter advances; sales of Barret's are at 12d. to 15d.
Turpentine—The quantity in the market is limited, but the consumption decreases as prices advance.
Wheat—About 1000 bushels South Australian was placed at 5s. 6d.
Whiskey—As the winter advances, the small quantity in stock is being gradually cleared off, at prices ranging from 6s. to 7s.
Whiting—Enquiries.
Wines—Marsala—Sales have been at £17 to £18 10s.; the demand is limited.
" Port—Hunt's—We notice sales at 5s. 3d.; in some instances 5s. 6d. has been obtained.
Woolpacks—Enquiries for 10 lb. packs; sales have latterly been at 5s. to 5s. 6d., at which rates the market has been nearly cleared; of lighter descriptions there is still a stock.

FREIGHTS TO BRITAIN.

Hides	£2
Ore	£1 10s. to £3
Tallow	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Wool, 1½d.	

Tallow is being shipped at 75s., and wool at 1d.; but which cannot be looked upon as current rates.

EXCHANGE.

Bank drafts at thirty days' sight, 2½ per cent. premium.

R. HARNETT, Broker.

470, George-street.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

WHEAT.—The supply may now be said to be almost confined to importations from the southern settlements, and holders are firm at from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. per bushel. A sale, however, is reported to have been effected at an intermediate price. There have been a few loads of colonial received during the week from the interior, and a very excellent sample was disposed of to-day at 4s. 6d. per bushel.

FLOUR.—The price is still nominally 11*l.* per 2000 lbs. cash at the mills, but at that figure no large sale would be made. An advance may be expected.

BREAD.—The price of the 2lb. loaf is still 3d., but the price of flour is expected to cause an advance to 3½d.

BRAN.—The price of this article has advanced at the mills during the week to 1s. per bushel cash wholesale, and 1s. 1d. retail.

BISCUIT.—No. 1, cabin, 18s.; No. 2, pilot, 15s.; No. 3, ship, 13s., per cwt., cash.

GRAIN.—Maize has been very scarce, and 1s. 10d. to 2s. per bushel for good samples has been readily given. English barley has been sold at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel, there being no grain of this description from Van Diemen's Land in the market. The stock of Van Diemen's Land oats is very heavy, and a holder has offered to sell at 4s.

POTATOES.—Circular Heads maintain the former quotation of 4*l.* 10s. per ton wholesale at the wharf. Colonial have slightly advanced, as 2*l.* 10s. per ton has been obtained for some good. An importation of this esculent has been made from New Zealand, but no sales are reported.

HORNED CATTLE.—The market has been in a very wholesome state during the past week, the demand and supply being in equal ratio. The consequence has been, former rates have been sustained, ranging according to weight and condition from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10s. a head. Milch cows, bought singly, and by a private person, cannot be got under 3*l.* 10s. or 4*l.* each. Calves keep as usual at from 5s. to 20s. a head.

SHEEP.—The boiling-down establishments have prevented not only a glut which threatened to occur, but nearly cleared the market of a very large stock of inferior sheep; there being now very few of this character in it, and those recent arrivals. Although this market has not been so well balanced as the horned stock one in relation to supply and demand, the former being rather in excess of the latter, there has been an improvement in prices, as the same description of sheep selling last week at 4s. 6d. has, during this, been disposed of at 4s. 9d., and an advance proportionate, on the condition and weight of the animals, to as high as 6s. 6d. each., which was paid for a flock of very heavy weight.

HORSES.—Mr. Stewart sold, during the week, by public auction, twenty horses, the rates obtained varying from 2*l.* 7s. 6d. to 15*l.* 10s.: the average price being 7*l.* 5s. Mr. Armstrong reports a private sale of eleven head of very superior stock at an average of 13*l.* each.

PIGS.—The market well supplied. The general rate given by the pork butchers for animals fit for carcassing has been 2d. to 2½d. per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Three tons butter were received into the market during the week, and prices have advanced, as although a small quantity has been disposed of at 6d., 8d. to 10d. per lb. has been readily given for Wollongong. Dues were paid for four tons of bacon, which was disposed of at from, according to quality, 3d. to 4½d. per lb., a small lot in the course of the week realised by auction 3½d. per lb. The supply of cheese still continues small in comparison with what it was a few weeks since, but the dealers are well stocked 3½d. to 4½d. was given for about a ton and a half received into the market during the week. Bladder lard, good is saleable at 6d.

EGGS.—9d. to 10d. per dozen continues to be given by the dealers.

POULTRY.—Market dues were paid in the course of the week on 10 loads. Wholesale prices have been—fowls, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per pair; ducks, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per pair; geese, 4s. to 5s.; turkeys, 5s. to 7s. each; pigeons, 1s. 9d. per pair.

FRUIT.—Of twenty loads of fruit received into the market the greatest portion has been loquats and oranges, which, with Van Diemen's Land apples, now comprise the principal wholesale trade, and in the last named article there has been a fall in price, cases now selling at from 12s. to 20s. each; oranges, eating and Seville have sold at from 8d. to 1s. per dozen; loquats, at 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per basket; shaddocks, 3s. per dozen; lemons, 6d. per dozen; bananas, 2s. to 2s. 6d. dozen; cherimoulas (or custard apples,) 1s. each; colonial eating apples, (only a few in the market, but good,) 1s. 6d. per dozen; pines, 5s. to 10s. each.

VEGETABLES.—Fifty loads paid market dues during the week. Prices have been—Cabbages 3s. to 6s. per dozen; red ditto 4s. per dozen; turnips and parsnips each 3s. per dozen bunches; carrots 2s. per ditto; potatoes (new) 1½d. per lb; celery 6d. per head; horseradish 4d. to 8d. per stick; brocoli 4s. to 6s. per dozen; lettuces 2s. per dozen; tomatos 9d. per dozen; dried onions 1*l.* 5s. per cwt.; French beans 1s. 6d. per peck; peas 2s. 6d. per peck; Jerusalem artichokes 3d. per lb.; radishes and young onions 1d. per bunch; chilis 6d. per quart; pumpkins 4s. to 12s. per dozen.

FORAGE.—The dues paid and the rates realised at the Haymarket during the past week were—sixty-five loads of hay, of which oaten sold at from 5*l.* 10s. to 7*l.* 10s.; Lucerne 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10s., and grass 2*l.* to 2*l.* 15s. per ton; twenty-three loads of straw at from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.; fifteen loads of green fodder were disposed of at the rate of from 7d. to 9d. per dozen bundles; and ten loads of green bedding at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per load. Van Diemen's Land hay remains at 6*l.* per ton.

LEATHER.—Kangaroo skins 2*l.* to 2*l.* 3s. per dozen; sole 6d. per lb.; kip 11d. to 1s. per lb.; basils 6s to 7s. per dozen; calf-skins 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb. In harness leathers, owing to there being a general slackness in the trade, basils have fallen from about 6d. to 9d. a dozen, and the price may therefore now be quoted at from 6s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. per dozen; the heavy leathers, unless a quantity was taken, keeps at 9d. per lb.

FUEL.—Coals 18s. per ton; wood 5s. per ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Shingles (very scarce) 12s. to 13s. 6d. per 1000; laths, three-feet, 7s., four-feet 9s. per 1000; slabs, ten-feet, 2*l.* 10s. per 100; posts and rails, 1*l.* 8s. per 100; bark 6d. to 9*d.* per sheet; sawn stuff, hardwood, 10s. per 100 feet; cedar, in flitch, 9s. 12s. per 100 feet; inch stuff 2¼d. to 2½d. per foot; bricks 28s. to 34s. per 1000; lime 6d. per bushel.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

GOULBURN.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—Yesterday, June 5, the Small Debts Court held its sittings: there were present Captains Rossi and Hovell, John Edge and Charles Lockyer, Esqs. Fifty cases put down for hearing and one continued from last sittings were either settled out of Court or adjudicated upon. The number of plaints may appear large, but many of them were of long standing, and probably brought to issue from the general stagnation and scarcity of money. The only case of interest which was brought before the Court was that of Gautrot against Layard; the former person is well known in the colony as a French musical artist of eminence and respectability: he sought to recover £9 17s. as a balance for services rendered at defendant's seminary, in conjunction with Madame Gautrot in teaching music and dancing two days a week, two hours each day. As he spoke the English language very indifferently, Captain Rossi, who at the time of this case being called on retired from the bench, stood forward with a benevolence that did him infinite honour, and was sworn in as his interpreter; he also acted as amicus curiæ. According to plaintiff's evidence it was agreed that he and Madame Gautrot should receive 30s. per quarter *each*, to the number of four pupils, and 10s. per quarter for each pupil above that number. It appeared, however, by an agreement written in English, and which Gautrot had signed, but which he did not understand,—in which document the word *each* after the 30s. is not written, which made that sum alone payment for the whole four pupils, or at the rate of 7s. 6d. per quarter for each pupil—about 1½d. per lesson. At the time the agreement was formed, M. Gautrot, before he signed it, signified his wish for having a friend who could explain to him the nature of the document; but as Mr. Layard expressed to him that it was not necessary, he signed it. A servant of Mr. Layard's witnessed the signatures of the contracting parties. According to M. Gautrot's statement he only received £5 13s. Mr. Layard produced a book in which some accounts were kept, which showed that that amount had been received as being in full of all demands. The words "in full of all demands," as well as an entry of £3 was the subject of consideration by the bench, the former being in a line with Gautrot's name, whereas it is in ordinary cases above it, and the latter appeared to be a subsequent entry. The writing of the words "in full of all demands" was the subject of remark. Mr. Layard explained that on account of the dulness of the pen he wrote them with the back of it, and called a witness to prove the signature of Gautrot; but he could not tell exactly what was the true nature of the document under signature, nor could he say that the plaintiff understood the nature of it. M. Gautrot swore most solemnly he had not received more than £5 13s., and the defendant most tenaciously vowed that he had received about £14. After some little consideration the bench gave a verdict for the defendant. In reference to the above, we, in justice to Mr. Layard, say that he admitted that the sum he proposed to give M. Gautrot was small, but it was done with a view of assisting him, and considering the amount he received from his pupils, it was as much as he could afford.

EMIGRANTS.—We understand that a memorial is about to be drawn up to the Executive Council requesting the establishing of a depôt for emigrants at Goulburn: they are sent by the Government to other places, and as Goulburn is the focus of a large district, a more convenient place cannot be selected for the establishing of such. The large number of woolgrowers, keepers of stock, farmers, and householders in this and the surrounding districts, would no doubt avail themselves of such a facility for the supplying of themselves with labour. The memorial will be numerously and respectably signed, and we have every reason to believe will be attended to by his Excellency Sir Charles and the other gentlemen comprising the Executive Council.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER.—Much has been said respecting the establishing a local newspaper here: prospectus after prospectus has been issued, but as yet nothing more has been done; another has just been issued, which purposes to put us in possession of one on the 1st of July.

HOSPITAL.—The friends of humanity will rejoice in the prospect of a new hospital being built—the Legislative Council having voted £500 for the purpose, which with the subscriptions now being received will enable the trustees to proceed without delay in the erection of a suitable building. No time should be lost as the place used at present is in a most ruinous state.

WEATHER.—We have been favoured with a most seasonable supply of rain, and for three days past the atmosphere has been exceedingly mild; there is a springing of the grass which we have seldom seen at this season of the year.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been in the Avenger myself, in the latter part of 1846, (then under the command of Captain Williams), I can give your correspondent some information. We passed very close to the Sorrelli rocks, I may say most dangerously so, and had the weather been boisterous, we must inevitably have shared the same fate. I remember Captain Williams saying it was on those rocks the Hirondelle was lost, in 1808. I am not aware whether Captain W. was on the Mediterranean station at the time, but he served the greater part of his time there. I should think it was most likely the case, and if your correspondent is very desirous of knowing about Captain Kidd and his officers, to him I would refer, or to Sir John Barrow, the present Secretary to the Admiralty, who is always most ready and willing to answer any correspondence on naval topics.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. C.

Sydney, June 5.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. Wentworth is reported to have said in the Legislative Council, with respect to the slaughtering of cattle boiled down at his establishment at Windermere, "that rather than have any controversy with the chief constable, he had himself allowed the Act to be applied to his boiling-down establishment, and had paid him his fees. One advantage of this was, that he had seen the working of the Act, and it was this—that the person at the head of his establishment keeps a list of all the cattle slaughtered, and that he hands it over to the inspector every four or five weeks, when he may feel inclined to ride over for it, paying him at the same time for the inspection." Now, with the greatest respect for Mr. Wentworth, I beg to state that this is not correct. The person in charge of his establishment sends me the notice required by the Act, and I invariably, with one exception only (caused through sickness), proceeded forthwith to Windermere, and inspected and took down the brands in my book; and I have also pursued the same course with regard to other establishments. I have never neglected doing so whenever I have received notice, with the exception above stated; and I feel no hesitation in saying that Mr. Wentworth has been misinformed upon the subject.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WOOD,
Inspector of Slaughter-houses.

East Maitland, June 6, 1848.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1848.

IMPOUNDINGS.

RICHMOND.—On the 3rd June, for trespass: Dark bay horse, star in forehead, off hind fetlock white, switch tail, and branded EP on off side of neck under mane. If not released on or before the 30th June, it will be sold. R. LOUNDE. 9s. 3d.

HARTLEY.—On the 8th June, from the estate of Mr. J. Callete: Brindle cock-horned bullock, white back, belly, and tail, an indescribable brand on the near thigh, like P with J under, supposed to be stolen. Red and white cow, large yellow patch on the right shoulder, JH low on the thigh, right side like JPD over and RB over all, on the hip like RR with RD over on left rump and thigh, supposed to be stolen. Red down-horned bald faced bullock, indescribable brand off hip, like O with a cross over it. White and red strawberry bullock, illegible brand off hip, like IN, if more they are not perceptible. Blue and white small horned bullock, JB on the hip, like 26 on the thigh off side. Red brindle bullock, BM or RM off hip, right ear marked. White and red spotted bullock, WM off hip, top off the right ear. Red cow, white belly, JF left ribs, white spot on the face, top off the rump, top off the right ear, left ear split. Red bullock, JF near shoulder, GM near hip, O near ribs, and like 4 off hip, little white on the belly. Red bullock, speckled face, branded like WC near side of the neck, illegible letter or figure on near cheek, white back, belly, and hind legs, from the estate of John Maxwell, Esq., J.P., supposed to be stolen, impounded the 7th of June. 14s. 2d.

ST. AUBIN'S, SCONE.—On the 3rd June, from the Cuan Cuan:—Yellow and white poley cow, WV off side on neck, SC off rump, HOW on near ribs, bull calf by her side. Red sided bullock, white face, O off thigh, like R reversed off shoulder. Black bullock, JW with 7 under near rump. Blue sided poley bullock, illegible brand off rump resembling TF or JB, cost very rough. Strawberry speckled steer, off rump like O over O, cost rough, like HD or HC on the near rump. Red sided bull, twelve months old, slit in off ear, no brand legible. Red and white heifer, two notches in off ear, no brand legible. Red and white bullock, indistinct brand off rump like T or E, cost rough, three years old, damages 2d. per head. Also, from the estate of F. Little, Esq., J.P.:—Brown horse, aged, some white spots under the saddle, branded off shoulder 150, off side on ribs like J, off side on the neck like JC reversed, on near shoulder EF, damages 1s. J. CLARK. 12s. 3d.

BUNGOC.—From the estate of Carinanore:—Bay mare, about three years old, black points, branded near side under saddle OF conjoined, not broken in. If not released before the 29th June, she will be sold. T. HANNA. 9s.

MUDGEE.—On the 13th May, from the estate of G. Cox, Esq., Burrundulla: Red bullock, white belly and tail, apparently HP conjoined near rump. Red bullock, JHJ conjoined off rump. Red sided bullock, TE off ribs and rump, TE with IC under near rump. If not released before the 30th June, they will be sold. W. E. SAMPSON. 8s. 9d.

SINGLETON, PATRICK'S PLAINS.—On the 1st June: Yellow cow, white back and belly, brand off rump W and W sideways, red bull calf by her side, unbranded. Brown cow, branded near rump PV conjoined. Light brown bullock, white back and belly, branded off rump SS or 88, off hip 7. Red steer, branded off rump AL, a piece off the off ear. Red bullock, branded off rump JB, off hip like AI, white belly, strawberry flanks. Red heifer, top off the off ear and slit, branded off rump R, an illegible brand near rump, cock horns. Yellow heifer, white back and belly, if branded not legible, white face; damages 2s. 6d. each. Brown cow, branded off rump EII, 9 under, off ribs H; damages 7s. If the above cattle are not claimed on or before the 30th June, they will be sold. T. PATTERSON. 15s.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1513800

DIED.

On Friday morning, the 9th instant, George, the third son of Mr. Emanuel Crabb, of Castlereagh-street South, aged eight years and three months.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS. — The agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts no later than the 20th instant.

GROCERY AND TEA WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned begs to call the attention of the public to his stock of groceries and teas, which is, in quality, second to none in the city; and in price as low as any.

J. CALDWELL,
200, Pitt-street,
9699 Opposite the School of Arts.

NEW FRUIT.—Just received, a lot of muscatel raisins, in first-rate condition. Price, by the box, 6d. per lb.
J. CALDWELL,
9709 200, Pitt-street.

BIRD SEED.—Canary seed, perfectly fresh, on sale at the stores of
J. CALDWELL,
200, Pitt-street,
9710 Opposite the School of Arts.

PATENT SPERM CANDLES, 17d. per lb., warranted to burn clean and bright, equal to any in the colony
Windsor soap, 1s. per lb.
An ORGAN, playing thirty-six tunes, in perfect order, of sufficient power for a small Church or Chapel.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
Reiby Cottage,
7495 Two doors south Post Office.

LOAF SUGAR! LOAF SUGAR!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned, Australasian Sugar Company's best refined sugar, at 4d. per pound per single loaf.

T. TAYLOR,
Australian Grocery, Provision, and Wine and Spirit Warehouse,
91, King-street, corner of Bank Court.
9272

CANDLES,

JUST ASK AT YOUR GROCER'S FOR

ALLEN'S SUMMER MOULD CANDLES, and try if they are not superior to any other candle in the market, at 6d. per lb.

You will know them by their hard wax-like appearance and the absence of all bad smell.

W. B. ALLEN,
1862 Sussex-street.

EBENEZER COALS.

THE undersigned has received a fresh supply of the Morpeth coals, which have been satisfactorily proved to equal the above in every respect, and can be strongly recommended either for bakers, cooking, or parlour use.

NEWCASTLE COAL,
Screened or unscreened at the lowest prices; also, a constant supply of
FIREWOOD.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.
CHARLES E JAQUES
Commercial Wharf, bottom of King-street.
9808

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED, and on Sale at the Circular Wharf, a large quantity of superior Potatoes.

N.B.—Families and shipping supplied at lower than the market prices, in small quantities.

June 9. 9771

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE whole of the Stock in the Stores of the undersigned—to be taken at a fair valuation, and consisting of—
Manila, Mauritius, and Java sugars
Congou tea, wax candles
Wool-lashing, Bengal rope
Mustard, pickles, and sauces, assorted
Bottled ale and porter
Brandy, gin, and tobacco, in bond
Port, Marsala, and Teneriffe wines
Champagne, &c., &c.

If not disposed of by Monday, the 12th instant, will be submitted to public auction, on an early day, of which notice will be given.

For terms, &c., apply on the premises.
E. S. HILL,
9811 480, George-street.

TO BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS.—To be disposed of by private contract, a first-rate business in the above line in one of the most central situations in the city (the consumption is two tons of flour per week) the present proprietor being about to retire from the same. Application by letter post-paid, addressed to A. B., at the *Herald* Office.
9747

MRS. ATKINSON being about to leave the colony, is desirous of disposing of the good will and furniture of her well known lodging house, in Jamison-street.

Mrs. A. has advertised her house in the Indian papers of each of the three Presidencies, and by last mail has received intelligence of the intention of several gentlemen of the military and civil service to visit Sydney as soon as steam is established, and to reside at her establishment. For further particulars apply between the hours of twelve and four. All letters to be post paid.

Also, to be disposed of separately, three pianofortes, one grand Broadwood, one excellent new square, on metallic plates, and one superior self-acting pianoforte, and well suited for the public line 9684

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK TO NEW ZEALAND AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
170 Heifers
100 Cows
100 Bullocks
150 Steers
20 Working Bullocks
60 Calves.

These cattle will be sold cheap to close an account. They are in good shipping order, and within four hours' drive of Sydney. Early application is necessary to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
9782 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

VILLA RESIDENCE.—For Sale by private contract, a neat and commodious Villa Residence and grounds, agreeably situated within a short distance of the city, and combining every requisite for convenience and respectability. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to W. DEAN, 22, Church-hill.

N.B.—If not disposed of before the 16th instant, the above property will be submitted to sale by auction. 9812

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, or will make liberal Cash advance thereon, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.
COOPER AND HOLT,
Waterloo Warehouse.

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.
ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
9560 Lower George-street.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.—The undersigned will purchase for cash, washed and unwashed wool, and sheepskins, and will advance on consignments of wool to his friends in England.
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
6549 Sussex-street,

NOTICE. — MR. AVERY BENHAM having taken his passage to London by the City of Poonah, all parties indebted to him are required to pay the amount of their accounts immediately to the undersigned, or such will be placed in the hands of a solicitor.
THOMAS L. FAWCETT,
9786 450, George-street.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting the crew of the American ship Harrison, as no debt contracted by them will be paid by the master or agent. 9790

PACKET BRIG DIANA TO MELBOURNE.—Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading before 11 A.M., this day, to
GEORGE THORNTON,
9780 Custom House.

CAUTION—I hereby caution the public against giving credit to my wife Mary Ann Orr, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.
9721 W. S. ORR.

£500—WANTED, this sum on the mortgage security of a first-rate brewery, with extensive out-buildings, and three cottages attached, all of brick and stone. The premises are situate in a Government township, within 150 miles of Sydney, of magnitude and importance, and the trade on the premises is very extensive.

Principals can apply at 376, Pitt-street. 9656

WANTED, 40 tons of Newcastle Coals, to be delivered alongside the Maid of Erin. Apply on board, Queen's Wharf. 9805

WANTED, a sheep and working overseer, for an establishment in the Wellington district; testimonials and references will be required. Apply between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, at No. 73, Phillip-street. 9774

WANTED, a Wet Nurse. For reference apply to Dr. M'KELLAR, Lower George-street. 9667

TO TINMEN.—Wanted for the Newcastle Meat Preserving Works, three good Tin-plate Workers. Application to be made, if by letter post-paid, to the undersigned.
CHARLES GEDYE,
Manager.
Newcastle, June 7. 9724

WANTED, a man to cook and make himself generally useful. None but sober men need apply; wages 10s. per week.
JOHN HORDERN,
9802 Corner of Charlotte-place.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Cox's River, Hartley, about the middle of last April, a bald faced chestnut mare, about five years old, two hind feet white, with silver mane and tail, white spot near udder, and branded JM on near shoulder, with a horse foal by her side, unbranded, same colour as dam. If stolen, a reward of £2 will be paid on conviction of the thief; and if strayed, the sum of £1 will be paid on their delivery to the undersigned at Lowther.
MARY MULDOON.
Hartley, June 6.

£4 REWARD.—Whereas Alexander Cheynk, who has absconded from the hired service of Thomas J. Hawkins, Esq., came to my hut on the 22nd of March, with fire arms, and forcibly took away my wife Elizabeth Jones, from her hired service, together with other property belonging to me, I do hereby offer a reward of three pounds for the apprehension of the above-named Alexander Cheynk, and one pound will be given for Elizabeth Jones, my wife, or for such information as will lead to her recovery: supposed to be gone towards the Lachlan River. A warrant has been granted by the Mudgee Bench.

DESCRIPTION.

Alexander Cheynk, native of Scotland, between 40 and 50 years of age, hair and whiskers fair but grey, very large front teeth upper jaw, and very prominent and far apart, about 5 feet 10 inches high.

Elizabeth Jones, native of the colony, half caste, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 4 feet 8 inches high.

THOMAS JONES,
9776 (At Mr. Hawkins'), Cooyal.

TO LET, two sets of chambers, in Elizabeth-street North. For particulars apply at No. 366, Castlereagh-street North. 9551

TO LET, a stone House, pleasantly situated in Kent-street North, containing seven rooms, with a large yard. The premises have been recently oil painted, and the water is laid on.

Rent moderate.

Apply at the DUMBARTON CASTLE, Kent-street.

A small House to Let. Apply as above. 9664

TO LET, for a term of years, the premises now occupied by Mr. George Evans, Rectifier, Pitt-street. Possession given on the tenth of August. Apply to Mrs. ALLAN, Fort-street. 7927

TO LET—House No. 4, Hunter-street. Apply to Messrs. THACKER AND CO., Fort-street. 9479

TO LET, two Houses in the most healthy part of Sydney, situated in Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point. For particulars enquire on the premises. 6514

HOUSE TO LET.—To Let, the House in Kent-street, near Druitt-street, now occupied by Mr. Tetten. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Dr. WALLACE, 6, Lyon's-terrace, before 9 A.M., or between 1 and 3 P.M. 9773

TO LET—Three Houses in Bourke-street, containing each five rooms, detached kitchen, and servants' room; good water. Rent, £26 per annum. Apply on the premises; to Mr. BARRETT, Hunter-street; or to Mr. THURLOW, 314, Pitt-street. 8702

WINDSOR.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET

THOSE eligible and business premises situate at the corner of George and Fitzgerald streets, now in the occupation of Messrs. R. Hassall and Co., as tenants, and formerly known as the Windsor Medical Establishment, and considered to be the most important situation in Windsor. Application (if per letter pre-paid), to Mr. L. White, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Windsor.
Windsor, 30th May. 9367

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSES,
DRAY AND GIG,
HARNESS, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
BLOOMSBURY, an entire, by Œdipus; seven saddle horses, six harness horses, two dray horses, one lady's horse, one fine large mare, by Canrator; and several other horses.
Also,
One strong dray with harness, one gig with harness, one saddle, and one pair of gig lamps. 9809

SUPERFINE TWILLED CASHMERES AND DE LAINES.

MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
2 Cases superior twilled cashmeres
2 Ditto ditto printed de laines
1 Ditto printed dresses, in paper
Terms at sale. 9815

SUPERFINE CLOTHS AND BEAVERS

JUST LANDED.

MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
4 Cases, consisting of—
Superfine double milled black cloths
Ditto ditto rifle ditto
Ditto ditto blue ditto
Ditto blue and brown beavers.
No Reserve.
Terms at sale. 9763

DRAPERY GOODS,

JUST LANDED.

MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
1 Bale heavy Scotch twill shirting
2 Bales heavy cotton ticks
2 Bales white super calicos
3 Bales white shirtings and sheetings
1 Bale regatta shirts
1 Case regatta shirts, fancy patterns
4 Bales heavy Scotch twilled shirts
3 Bales blue serge shirts
4 Cases new style prints (fast colours)
1 Bale 6-4 navy blue prints
2 Bales 7-8 navy blue prints
1 Case cotton umbrellas
1 Case black and coloured Orleans cloths
1 Case black and coloured Coburg cloths
1 Bale heavy striped shirts
1 Case men's and boys' blue cloth caps
Terms at sale. 9817

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX SALACIA, WEBSTER, MASTER, FROM LONDON, BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
SW&CO., 593 in diamond.
1 Piece blue pilot cloth, much damaged
2 Ditto ditto, slightly damaged
SW&Co., 594 in diamond.
1 Piece blue pilot cloth, slightly damaged
2 Ditto ditto, much damaged
SW&Co., 595 in diamond.
5 Pieces blue pilot cloth, much damaged
SW&Co., 596 in diamond.
1 Piece blue pilot cloth, much damaged.
Terms—Cash. 9816

AMERICAN CLOCKS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 10TH JUNE,
At half-past eleven,
4 CASES AMERICAN CLOCKS,
Terms—Cash. 9822

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, in the Yard at the rear of his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 10,
At 12 o'clock,
15 BALES WOOL
20 Casks mutton tallow
10 Casks beef tallow
3752 Sheepskins
37 Salted hides
4 Tons rock salt
3 Casks ox tongues.
Terms—Cash. 9824

SPERM OIL.

BRITISH CAUGHT.

MR. MORT

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 10,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
2 TONS SPERM OIL, BRITISH CAUGHT.
Terms at sale. 9825

IRONMONGERY, STEEL, &c., &c.

ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, 12TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
19 CWT. 1 qr. 18 lbs. BLISTER STEEL
3 Dozen arch joint rules
2 Ditto 8-inch stock locks
12 Gross 1-inch wood screws
4 Ditto 2-inch ditto
6 Dozen 1-inch brass padlocks
3 Ditto 9-inch plate locks
6 Ditto 9-inch rim ditto
24 Sets brass fire-irons
3 Dozen 6-inch brass candlesticks.
Terms—Cash. 9826

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

UNRESERVED SALE
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAPER-HANGINGS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

PRIOR TO THE DEPARTURE OF THE PROPRIETOR FOR ENGLAND.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 12.
At 11 o'clock,
A LARGE Assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, comprising—
Spades and shovels
Fireirons
Double and single guns
Holster pistols
Japan teatrays
German silver and Britannia-metal goods
Ivory table knives and forks
Dover, castrating, pen, and pocket knives
Scissors, rules, brushes
Locks—cupboard, till, and desk
Pickaxes
Wheat sieves
Iron waterpiping.
Also,
12 bales paperhangings, in great variety.
Terms at sale. 9827

£4800 STOCK IN THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
£1000 DITTO COMMERCIAL BANK.
£240 DITTO AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BY ORDER OF J. NORTON AND G. C. TURNER, ESQUIRES, THE ATTORNEYS OF MESSRS. WILLIAM TAWELL AND WILLIAM BEVAN.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,
(Without any reserve whatever,)
The following Bank and other Stock, viz.:—
96 SHARES in the Bank of New South Wales, £50 paid up on each share, with the half-year's interest falling due on the 30th June instant.
20 Shares in the Commercial Banking Company, £50 paid up on each share, with the interest accruing from 1st January last.
60 Shares in the Australian General Assurance Company, with the dividend payable after 30th instant.
☞ Mr. Mort invites the attention of capitalists to this important sale, as the whole will be sold to the highest bidder. All these Institutions are paying handsome dividends, and are really first rate investments.
The Shares will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and the terms will be
CASH. 9828

IMPORTED MERINO RAMS.

MR. MORT

HAS instructions to sell by public auction, in the Yard, at the rear of his Rooms, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock,
FOUR IMPORTED MERINO RAMS.
☞ These rams are young, fine wolled, and well shaped, and were selected by a competent judge from the best flocks in England.
Terms Cash—No reserve. 9823

DAMAGED WHEAT AND FLOUR,

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX SOUVENIR, SKEY, MASTER, FROM LAUNCESTON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by auction, at Bon Accord Wharf, late Kellie's,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 10TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
68 Bags Wheat, much damaged
81 Bags ditto, slightly damaged
"EVANDALE."
54 Bags Flour, much damaged
16 Bags ditto, slightly damaged.
(All more or less damaged by sea water.)
Terms—Cash. 9738

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS

WILL sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 10TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
An extensive assortment of useful modern household furniture and effects, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, washstands, chests of drawers, toilet glasses, couches, wire meat safe, oil paintings, &c.
And,
One superior dining table, 18 feet long, consisting of two end and five centre tables
One sea chest of drawers, with secrutoire (English oak)
Also,
Fine table sugar, in small mats,
After which—
Ornamented iron palisading
Carpenters' braces and bits, and gimlets
Shawls, table covers, moleskin, colonial tweed, winter waistcoats, &c.
Horses, gigs, carts, &c.,
And a variety of sundries too numerous to particularise.
Terms—Cash. 9797

ON SATURDAY, 10TH JUNE, 1848.

WOOLLEN AND LINEN GIRTH WEBS, BOOTMAKER'S DITTO,

CHAIR SEATING, AND DRAPER'S WEB.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 10.
At 11 o'clock precisely,
JFC S under in diamond—1 Cask containing
An assortment of fancy girth webs
Ditto bootmaker's ditto
Ditto cavalry ditto
Brown keysey wove canvas web, for cross straining saddles
&c., &c., &c.
1 Cask containing
16, 17, and 18 inch seating
No. 10 Draper's web.
Terms at sale. 9730

THIS DAY, 10TH JUNE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock.
One very elegant four-post bedstead, manufactured of rosewood throughout, with cornices, curtain poles, and rings complete.
Also,
An excellent large-sized bagatelle table—10 feet by 2½ feet, with balls and cues complete.
Terms—Cash. 9796

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street.
THIS DAY, THE 10TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock.
An assortment of very excellent and useful Household Furniture, Paintings, Looking Glasses, &c., and a variety of other property.
Terms—Cash. 9798

THIS DAY.

HANDSOME IRON GREY TOWN COB.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock.
A very handsome compact iron grey Cob, five years old.
Terms—Cash. 9793

TO DRAYMEN, CARRIERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
MONDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock,
THE ENTIRE DRAUGHT HORSE "COLUMBUS,"
Perfectly broken in, and quiet in harness.
Terms—Cash. 9794

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND PREMISES,

IN UPPER WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, NEAR "CRAIGEND," SYDNEY.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Proprietor to sell by public auction,
ON MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY JUNE, 1848,
At the Mart, King-street,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
A very nice four-roomed Cottage, situate in Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo.
NOTE.—The sale of the above House and Premises offers an eligible opportunity to parties in Public Offices, or others desirous of securing a snug residence within a few minutes walk of George-street.
Terms at sale. 9322

TO IMMIGRANTS LATELY ARRIVED, AND WHO WISH TO SETTLE IN THE VICINITY OF SYDNEY.

VALUABLE HOMESTEAD
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES OF LAND,

With plenty of Wood and Water, only thirteen miles from Sydney.

TO be Sold by Public Auction
BY
MR. STUBBS,
At the Mart, King-street,
ON MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
All that extensive and very valuable Estate, known as
M'GUIGAN'S FARM,
Containing 190 Acres,
Fifty of which are cleared, and the remainder available for market gardens.
It is situate near the junction of George's River and Salt-pan Creek, and is now under rent to Mr. Edwards at £20 per annum.
Terms liberal, at sale. 9333

TAMWORTH TERRACE,

RILEY ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by
MR. STUBBS,
ON MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE,
At the Mart, King-street—Sale at Twelve o'clock precisely,
ALL THOSE FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSES,
Situate in Burton-street, Riley Estate, all let to respectable tenants, at the low rent of £78 per annum, and known as
TAMWORTH TERRACE.
NOTE.—This pretty structure of houses has very recently been completed, under the superintendence and taste of one who has established his reputation as an architect and builder on his own account.
Terms at sale. 9320

THIS DAY.

TO SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, LEATHER CUTTERS AND OTHERS.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King street,
THIS DAY, THE 10TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
Calf skins
Kip, sole, and harness leather
Sheep skins (basils)
Terms, Cash. 9800

HOUSE AND PREMISES, PARRAMATTA-STREET,

INFLUENCED 20 PER CENT. IN VALUE BY THE LATE IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ENGLAND, TO THE EFFECT

"That he (Lord Grey) proposed as an experiment taking from 4000 to 5000 orphan children, from twelve to fifteen years of age, and sending them to the colony. That if it be successful it will be pushed to the extent of 20,000 annually."
—See Mr. Boyd's admirable letter.
Also,
"Three ships to be sent *every* month *besides*, with English and Scotch emigrants, indicating (as our good friend the *Morning Herald* says)—
"Better days,"
"Plentiful labour,"
"Profitable Employment,"
"General Prosperity."

MR. STUBBS makes known to those persons who wish to purchase Town Property before the great rise in its value takes place, that he will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
MONDAY NEXT, THE 12TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
A very valuable property in Parramatta-street, part of "Fowler's celebrated pottery ground," with house erected thereon, containing five rooms.
The advantages of this property are these—that the present building falls back from the street, having a frontage of 22 feet in Parramatta-street to build upon; the depth is 104 feet.
The title is unexceptionable, and the terms will be liberal. 9501

SALE OF ALLOTMENTS NEAR THE NEWTOWN TURNPIKE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction,
ON MONDAY NEXT, 12TH JUNE, 1848,
At the Mart, King-street,
The remaining portion of Mr. Samuel Wooller's Allotments, at
CAMPERDOWN TERRACE,
near the "Newtown Turnpike," with house on one of them.
Terms at sale. 9799

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. TEBBUTT AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, GEORGE-STREET.
Consisting of
SUPERIOR PORT AND SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, MADEIRA, MARSALA, AND OTHER WINES IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, &c., &c.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by Messrs. Tebbutt and Co. to sell by public auction, on the Premises, known as the late Bank of Australia, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 13TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
(Without reserve,)
The whole of the stock-in-trade, &c., in the business carried on by Messrs. Tebbutt and Co., comprising a great variety of superior Wines, in wood and bottle, cellar fittings, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9795

VERY VALUABLE

WHARF, JETTY, AND HOUSE PROPERTY,

AT PYRMONT,

TO SHIP BUILDERS, BOAT BUILDERS, COAL MERCHANTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, OWNERS OF COASTING, WHALING, AND OTHER VESSELS.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by Mr. Councillor Neale, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON THURSDAY, 15TH JUNE,
Sale at twelve o'clock precisely,
All that gentleman's valuable
WHARF AND JETTY PROPERTY,
Including
THE GARDEN AND GROUNDS, AT PYRMONT,
It comes recommended to capitalists, ship owners, and ship builders especially, as being the most eligible and convenient spot in the port for the construction, building, and repairing, merchant, whaling, and other vessels, and possesses safe and easy access along the beautiful reach of Darling Harbour.
It is bounded on the north by the premises of Mr. M'Roberts; on the south by the residence of Mr. Solicitor Chambers; on the west by Pyrmont-street; and on the east by the deep waters of the bay, and extends from east to west about 600 feet.
The terms of credit will be amazingly liberal, as the proprietor proposes to extend it to
TWELVE YEARS,
for the principal portion of the purchase money to bear interest at six per cent. per annum.
The title is a grant to Lieut.-Col. M'Arthur.
Note.—As it needs not the prophecy of a saint to point out the destined MAGNITUDE and FUTURE PROSPERITY of the city of Sydney, (maugre individual distress), the Auctioneer ventures to recommend this property as one which must grow up with it, and which must evidently become the most valuable description of property sought to be purchased by capitalists who may arrive from England, Ireland, Scotland, India, China, and other parts of the old world.
☞ Deposit and particulars of terms, at sale.
9520

"MOUNT LACHLAN."

UNRESERVED SALE OF LAND AND HOUSES, AT MOUNT LACHLAN,

ADJOINING THE WATERLOO ESTATE, SYDNEY,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY MR. STUBBS,
At the Mart, King-street,
ON MONDAY, THE 19TH JUNE,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
THE REMAINING
15 ALLOTMENTS OF THE MOUNT LACHLAN ESTATE,
NEAR THE REDFERN,
Each allotment having a frontage of 44 feet by a depth of 109 feet. Some of them have frontages to a street one chain wide, and others have erected on them cottages, let to respectable and permanent tenants, the whole of which will be sold without any reserve.
Title—Grant from the Crown, abstracts thereof will be delivered to each purchaser on the day of sale, free of expense.
Terms liberal.
☞ See plan and further particulars at the Mart. 9066

TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE.

SALE AT THE ROYAL ENGINEER STORES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, immediately after the sale at the Ordnance Stores,
ON TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE ROYAL ENGINEER STORES,
Lower George-street,
A QUANTITY OF SURPLUS STORES AND TOOLS,
CONSISTING OF—
Quarry picks, mauls, crowbars
Jumpers, shovels, fly wheels
Boilers, brass and copper
Purchase jack and crabs
Trucks, hand carts, packing cases
Tools, bellows, blocks
Norfolk Island spars
Turning lathe, coil of six inch rope, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9777

MONDAY, 12TH JUNE.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, 12TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
The following valuable properties, consisting of—
FOUR BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, in New George-street, opposite the Old Custom-house, being, as per plan,
LOTS 17, 18, 19, AND 20.
Having each 20 feet frontage to New George-street, and 20 feet to a street in the rear, by a depth varying from 79 to 82 feet.
TWO ALLOTMENTS OF GROUND,
In Bourke-street, Surry Hills, adjoining Baptist's garden and Mr. M'Gill's property.
LOT 1.
A portion of Mr. Edward Smith Hall's grant, on Surry Hills, adjoining Baptist's garden,
Containing 3 roods 17 perches,
More or less, having a frontage to Bourke-street of 50 feet, by a depth of 748 feet, more or less.
LOT 2
A portion of Edward Smith Hall's grant, Surry Hills, adjoining M'Gill's property, opposite Baptist's,
CONTAINING 3 ROODS 6½ PERCHES,
more or less, having a frontage to Bourke-street of 50 feet by a depth of 668 feet, more or less, adjoining the Sydney Common, otherwise the Sydney Water Reserve, on the east side.
TWO ALLOTMENTS IN WENTWORTH-STREET, MILLER'S POINT,
Being LOTS 21 and 22,
Having each 22 feet frontage thereto, by a depth varying from 55 feet to 58 feet, and containing about 4½ perches each.
54 ACRES AND 30 PERCHES,
AT BOTANY BAY, ON COOK'S RIVER,
Described as follows:—
"All that parcel of land, containing fifty-four "acres and thirty perches, more or less, "situated in the parish of Saint George, "in the county of Cumberland, in the "colony of New South Wales, bounded on "the west by Clarke's eastern side line to "the waters of Cook's River; on the north "by Cook's River, on the east by Kinche's "western side line, thence by the waters of "Botany Bay to a tea-tree marked on four "sides; and on the south by part of Webb's "southern boundary line twenty-six chains "east to the commencing point."
Terms at sale. 9423

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

450 DAIRY COWS.
450 HEAD OF CATTLE,
MIXED HERD.
With VALUABLE STATION, at Maneroo.
ALSO,
1400 HEAD OF SHEEP, RUNNING NEAR BERRIMA.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will Sell by Auction, at his Mart, on
MONDAY, JUNE 12,
At 11 o'clock,
About
450 DAIRY COWS, the greater part broken in to the dairy, and very quiet.
450 Bullocks, Steers, and Heifers, with right to the Station at Maneroo, on which they are now running, known by the name of Midlin Bank, adjoining Mr. Ryrey's and Messrs. Brooks' stations.
The Station is capable of depasturing ten thousand sheep, or two thousand head of cattle, and the IMPROVEMENTS consist of a Cottage, Dairy, Men's Huts, Stockyard, Milking Yard, and Shed. There are two cultivation paddocks, about 40 acres, and a horse paddock, about 100 acres.
Besides the above improvements, about 160 bushels of Wheat, with Steel Mills, Sieves, Dray, and Farming Implements, will be given in.
After the above will be sold
About 1400 *Head of SHEEP*,
Now running at Alfred Vale, about six miles from Berrima,
CONSISTING OF—
580 Ewes of all ages,
270 Wethers,
540 nine-months old male and female Lambs
10 Rams
☞ *The above are warranted never to have been diseased*, and can be recommended as a fine-woolled flock.
Terms at sale. 8041

TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE.

SALE AT THE ORDNANCE YARD, LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on
TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE ORDNANCE YARD, LOWER GEORGE-STREET,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE AND CONDEMNED STORES, consisting of—
Two timber carriages, six bullock drays and carts
Whaleboat, ship's caboose, chain cable
Two harrows for oxen
Two large fishing seines
Fourteen officers' tents, and fifty men's tents
Six butter churns, three pairs salting gloves
Kip and sole leather, basils
One hundred iron bedsteads
Beds, bed cases
Blankets, rugs, and clothing
Tables and forms
Wrought and cast iron
Casks, staves, tinware, firewood, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9545

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c,

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THOMAS WRIGHT, CABINETMAKER.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on the premises of the above-named insolvent, corner of Pitt and Market streets, opposite Douglas's Hotel,
ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—
Sofas and sideboards
Dining, loo, card, and other tables
Horse hair and cane bottom chairs
Cheffoniers and chests of drawers
Bedsteads, washhand stands, &c., &c.
After which,
THE ASSIGNEE'S RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST IN THE LEASE AND GOOD-WILL OF THE ABOVE PREMISES.
☞ Great expense has been incurred in improvements on the premises, by putting up a new front, &c.
Terms at sale. 9778

WEDNESDAY, 21ST INSTANT.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD, in the flourishing Town of GUNNING, containing 23 Acres and 24 Perches,

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
BY MR. LYONS,
At the Mart, on
WEDNESDAY, 21ST INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THIS property is advantageously situated in the rising town of Gunning, and consists of the original lots 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the sale held by Mr. L. on the 13th December, 1839, containing 23 ACRES AND 24 PERCHES, fronting the Government road called Yass-street.
GUNNING, lying midway between Yass and Goulburn, at about 20 miles distance from each town, on the direct road from Yass to Sydney, and on the main road from Sydney to Port Phillip, provided with its Inns, Post Office, &c., must continue to increase in prosperity and magnitude.
The land for sale is well watered, and offers a most excellent building site for any one desirous of settling in this improving part of the colony.
Terms—Cash. 9807

HOUSE AND GROUND AT CAMPERDOWN VILLAGE,

NEAR THE RED LION INN, PARRAMATTA ROAD.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor, Mr. James Hewitt, to sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 14TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock,
An Allotment of Land at Camperdown Village, on which is a House containing two rooms. There is also a well of good water.
Terms—cash. 9681

THURSDAY, 15TH JUNE.

TO IRONMONGERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

18 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE,

JUST LANDED.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
THURSDAY, 15TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, JUST LANDED, EX ABBATES.
B in diamond.
| 1.—One case containing
41 four and five bottle plated cruets
| 2.—One case containing
40 sets narrow bow fire brasses
40 sets cuthead ditto
| 3.—One case containing
48 sets Gothic tea trays
| 4.—One case containing
55 sets tea trays
| 5.—One case containing
20 sets cut-head narrow bow fire brasses
20 sets superior ditto
30 sets bronze head fire irons
| 6.—One case containing
46 pair plated candlesticks
60 pair plated snuffers and trays
| 7.—One case containing
88 Plated stocks, 24 and 36 bits
40 Plain ditto, 24 bits
| 8.—One crate containing
28 Sets dish covers
| 9.—One crate containing
62 Bronze fenders
| 10.—One cask containing
8½ Dozen metal teapots
| 11.—One crate containing
28 Brass fenders
| 12.—One case containing
German silver fish slices, soup ladles, sugar scoops, table, tea, and dessert spoons, table and dessert forks, sugar crushers and bread trays
| 13.—One case containing
8 Dozen 24 inch tea-trays
| 14.—One cask containing
198 Pair brass candlesticks
| 15.—One case containing
40 Time pieces
| 16.—One case containing
18 Dozen pair Hobson's superior razors, in cases
15 Dozen ditto Gilbert Brothers, ivory-handled razors, in cases
14 Sets superior bone white handled knives and forks
☞ THE ABOVE CUTLERY IS THE BEST EVER IMPORTED IN THIS COLONY.
| 17.—One case containing
167 Very superior assorted dresses
| 18.—One case containing
Sarsenet, French satin, black and fringed ribbons, and white love ribbon
Silk neckerchiefs, French glass buttons &c., &c.
" One case containing
494 Valencia vests
" One case containing
250 Dozen assorted small-tooth combs
36 Dozen W. B. thread
Terms at sale. 9786

UNPRECEDENTED UNRESERVED SALE OF HORSES,

FROM THE RAVENSWORTH ESTATE, HUNTER RIVER.

MR. A. DODDS has been instructed to sell by public auction, on
THURSDAY, 15TH JUNE,
At the Yards, rear of the Fitz Roy Hotel, West Maitland,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
ONE HUNDRED HEAD
Of superior HORSE STOCK, of the justly celebrated "Ravensworth Stud," comprising—
40 Mares
30 Colts
30 Fillies } Total, 100
Suitable for all purposes; the progeny of Seagrave, Young Satellite, Wrangler, and Beverley.
The auctioneer, in announcing the sale of the above stock, feels it would be quite superfluous to endeavour to enhance by any means the value of the same, as he is well aware that the names of the above horses sufficiently guarantee him in recommending them to his friends as well worthy their notice.
To shippers to New Zealand this will be a capital opportunity for making a most excellent speculation; and as the westerly winds are so prevalent at this season of the year, they may almost insure a safe and speedy passage for their stock.
As the sale will be quite unreserved, it will afford an opportunity to all classes of purchasers to suit themselves.
Terms—Cash. 9712

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, June 6, 1848.

DAY V. MARY ANN, MATILDA, AND ELEANOR CUPITT.

ON SATURDAY, This Day, June 10, at noon, at the Australian Hotel, George-street, Windsor, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, and interest, of the above defendants, as devisees of the late George Cupitt, in and to a farm of about sixty acres, granted to William Cupitt, situated at South Creek, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, bounded by that Creek in front, in the rear by a public road, on one side by W. Thompson's farm, and on the other side by Cupitt's farm, unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
9637 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 6th June, 1848.
Little v. West.

ON SATURDAY, This Day, June 10, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate (other than an Equity of Redemption), of the above-named defendant, in and to all that Farm, of about 30 acres, situate in the parish of St George, county of Cumberland, colony of New South Wales, originally granted to John Sullivan; bounded on the north-east by Robinson; on the south-east by Wilds; on the south-west by Hyndes; and on the north-west by a line bearing east 35 degrees north 21 chains, unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
9638 Under Sheriff

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 9th June, 1848.

IRVING V. PUCKLE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at noon, at the Auction Mart, King-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, by Mr. STUBBS, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant (other than an Equity of Redemption) in and to twenty-three allotments of land, situate at Canterbury, in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, known as lots number 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84, unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
783 Under Sheriff.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP, *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald Printing Office, *Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Saturday, June 10, 1848.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1513801